



## Tigers thump SJSU

3-0 loss bursts hopes of field hockey glory

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## Image wizards

Bradley, Deukmejian get capitol buildup

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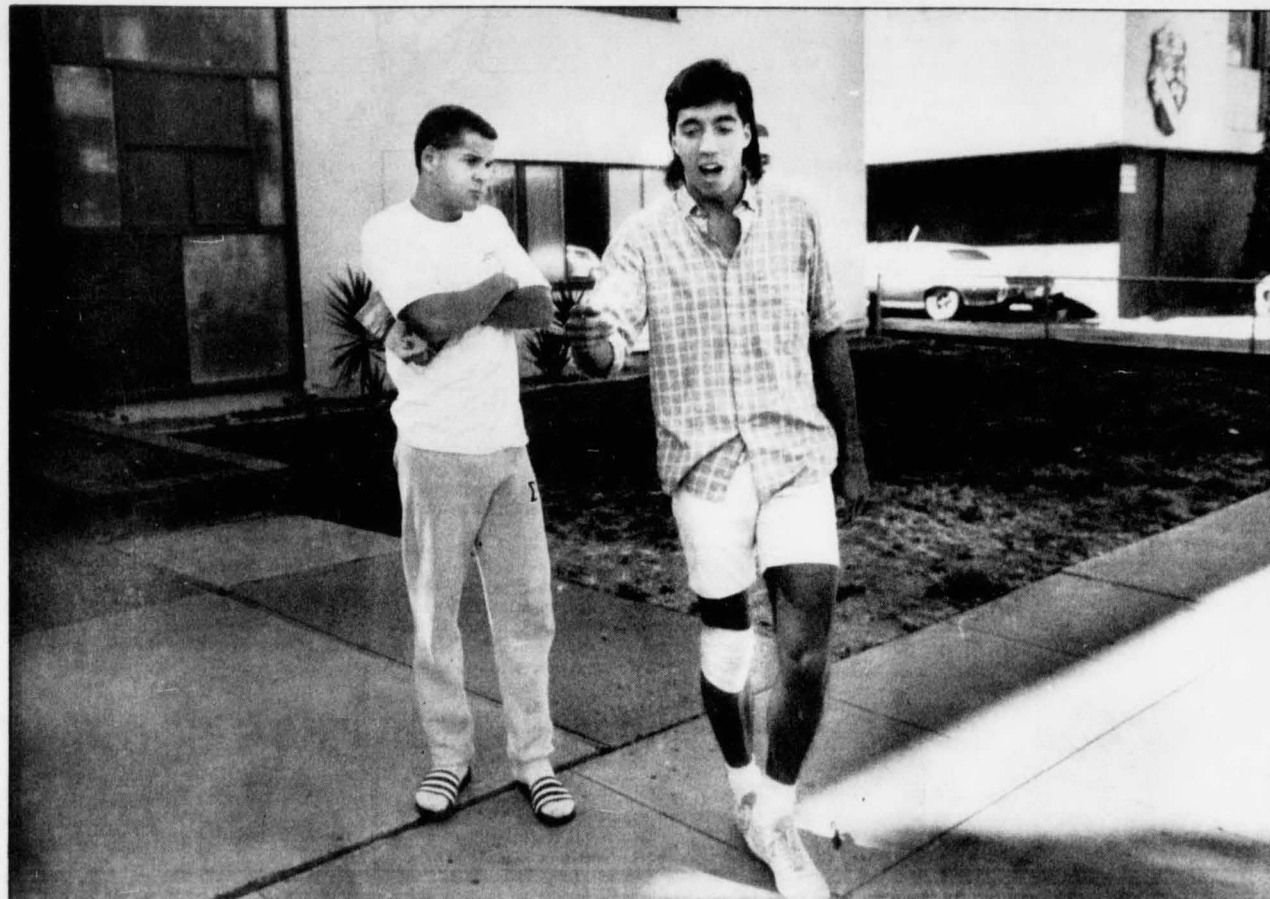
# SPARTAN DAILY

Volume 87, No. 43

Serving the San Jose State University Community Since 1934

Tuesday, October 28, 1986

## Fraternity altercation leaves three injured



### Sigma Nus recovering from weekend stabbing

By Oscar Guerra  
Daily staff writer

Three Sigma Nu fraternity members are recovering from stab wounds after struggling Saturday with one of two men who entered and refused to leave the fraternity house.

Fraternity members Terry Hickman, Mark Peachy and Peter Krug were stabbed outside their fraternity by a man who was later arrested by San Jose police.

The other man fled on foot, fraternity members said.

Hickman was listed in stable condition with an abdominal wound late yesterday at the San Jose Hospital, said hospital spokeswoman Jene Lambert.

Peachy was released yesterday morning after being stabbed five times, once about one inch from the jugular vein, said Dave Adams, a fraternity member.

Krug was treated and released Saturday night after receiving treatment for cuts to the back of the arm and knee.

Sgt. Jim Morin of the San Jose Police Department said the district attorney's office will file charges against the stabbing suspect who was disarmed and held by Sigma Nu members for police.

The suspect, a San Jose resident, is being held at Santa Clara County Jail. He is being charged with three counts of assault with a deadly weapon, Morin said.

The stabbing occurred in about 10 to 15 seconds, according to one of the victims, Adams said.

The suspect displayed symptoms of being under the influence of PCP, an animal tranquilizer used as a hallucinogenic drug, Morin said.

Morin said after talking to the man, he thinks the man acted on self-defense.

"There is a strong hint of (the suspect acting on) self-defense," Morin said. "I guess the D.A. thinks otherwise."

Santa Clara County District Attorney Leo Himmelsbach could not be reached for comment.

Morin said the suspect told him he acted after fraternity members were detaining him and called police on trespassing charges.

Sigma Nu members who witnessed the incident said no one touched the men until one pushed a fraternity brother.

"We never touched the guys, even though one of them was being verbally abusive," Krug said. "Terry kept telling them over and over to just leave, even though some of our guys wanted to hold them for trespassing."

The stabbings occurred after fraternity members found the men in the house.

"We saw these two men who were obviously not students wandering around on the third floor of the house," said Adams, who witnessed the stabbing.

"They said they were looking for someone named Gary, and we don't have anyone in our house by that name," Adams said.

See STABBING, back page

Sigma Nu members Paul Hardeu, left, and Pete Krug, describe what happened Saturday night when Krug was stabbed in the right knee and the back of his right arm. Two other members were also stabbed in a scuffle in front of the fraternity house.

## SJSU pair leads police to arrest

### Whispering man scares woman

By Oscar Guerra  
Daily staff writer

Two Allen Hall residents came to the aid of a woman who was being followed by a man who allegedly harassed her on her way to class last week.

A San Jose man was arrested and is being held on \$750 bail for an outstanding petty theft warrant at Santa Clara County Jail, UPD Chief Lew Schatz said.

SJSU students Lance Hublow and Jason Jiles were on their way to play basketball when they passed a woman on San Carlos Street who was crying and noticeably upset, Hublow said.

"This girl was walking alone, and we noticed this guy was following her," Hublow said. "He was talking to himself and whispering."

"After a couple of seconds, we went back and talked to her. She was crying and said this guy was saying things to her," he said.

"She told us he was saying he liked girls, he wouldn't hurt her and he would be kind to her," Hublow said. "When we went back to talk to the girl, the guy walked across the street."

Hublow and Jiles walked the unidentified woman to her class.

When the two came back to San Carlos Street, they saw the man come out of Allen Hall with a friend, Hublow said.

Hublow and Jiles then went into Allen Hall, got two friends and stopped the man, who was visiting a friend at the dorm, Hublow said.

See ARREST, back page

## Dormitory mini-stores closed after query by Spartan Shops

By Brian Fedrow  
Daily staff writer

University Housing Services closed down mini-stores in six SJSU residence halls last week after Spartan Shops General Manager Ed Zant questioned their authority to operate.

Assistant Housing Director Charlene Chu said the stores, which operated out of lobby offices in each hall, will be closed until resident directors can determine whether they can operate legally.

"The main concern of Spartan Shops is that the stores were operating without a business license," Chu said. "Ed Zant raised the question of whether we were a business or not."

Zant, whose organization controls all food sales on campus, said his concerns weren't about competition but rather the legality and safety of the stores.

Some dorm students, however, said competition was exactly what Spartan Shops was afraid of.

"I think Spartan Shops was a little upset that we were cutting into their business," said Dave Perry, president of the Inter-Residence Hall Association. Perry said the dorm stores were offering regular sodas for 50 cents and Hansen's Natural sodas for 60 cents. Both are 10 cents less than Spartan Shops' prices.

"I think Spartan Shops was a little upset that we were cutting into their business."

— Dave Perry,  
IRHA president

"I think (the stores) got bigger than some thought it would," Zant said. "The dorms have to collect sales tax and remit taxes to the state. Also, (the housing office) needs to examine the liability on whether or not someone's going to get robbed."

In addition, Zant said items that must be heated have to be stored under a certain temperature and be monitored by a health inspector.

The stores, in every hall except Washburn, offered soft drinks, candy, bubble gum, burritos and other food items to dorm residents. The first store was started at Royce Hall last year and because it was successful, other residence halls copied the idea. Royce resident Brad Patterson, a senior, said the profits earned by sales at his hall's store were used to purchase a microwave, a videocassette recorder and new felt covering for the hall's pool table.

with some products that Spartan Shops doesn't offer in hall vending machines — Hansen's soda, Bazooka bubble gum, different candy products and sodas that might be carried by Spartan Shops, but not stocked in a particular dorm vending machine.

"Some of the students are kind of upset that the stores were closed down," Perry said. "The prices were lower and it was really convenient."

Perry said the stores grew so big questions of business legality and payment of federal taxes were bound to be raised.

Chu, who met with Zant to discuss the stores, said Spartan Shops was under the impression that dorm sales of items were to be a short-term fundraiser.

"But the stores were open daily," Chu said. "We can't operate that way without a license."

West Hall Resident Director Scott Drummond said he and Royce Hall director Kathy Kasper are researching ways to re-open the stores.

"We're working with the chamber of com-

See MINI-STORES, back page

## Honig campaigns for improved teacher training, salaries

### California needs to get tough with instructional standards

By E.C. Walters  
Daily staff writer

In five years if California can't produce, then the public is going to go on to some other form of educating children, Bill Honig, state superintendent of public instruction, said Friday afternoon.

"We will have lost public education as we know it, so we have to produce," Honig told an audience of SJSU faculty members and credential candidates in the afternoon session of his campus visit.

Honig said educators' obligations to students are to provide job preparation, instill a sense of democracy and transmit a broad knowledge of the culture.

Teacher education needs to be re-organized, with undergraduate education, education school and the schools themselves working together, he said.

Elaborating on the task of job preparation, Honig emphasized the im-

portance of a solid, well-rounded education.

"Adult literacy is as much what you know as the technical ability to read," Honig said.

People need to know enough about the U.S. Supreme Court to be able to understand what they read in the newspaper, he said.

"If we're after a pluralistic student body — getting them up to high-level performance — we've got to somehow give them 4,000 to 6,000 concepts. The only way to do that is to give sustained curricular attention," Honig said.

"How do we develop high school graduates who have a sense of this democracy — where it's vulnerable, where it isn't, where we've lived up to our ideals, where we haven't? Again . . . it's got to be an integral objective of all we teach," Honig said.

Instilling a knowledge of the culture is important in the sense of what

things matter and "as a weapon for its ability to help young people make . . . life choices," Honig said.

"Our society is unique . . . in that we do give freedom of choice," but individuals can't make choices unless they have this broad background," he said.

Not imparting the culture means consigning students to a lower level of existence, especially minorities, Honig said.

It is also important that teacher education involve an all-university approach, he said. Potential educators need a thorough knowledge of history, geography, science and math to be prepared for transmitting the culture.

On the issue of teacher education, Honig said student teachers must know their subject, know how kids miss ideas and how they make mistakes and how to package and organize facts in a course of study that students can grasp.

For more effective teacher education, Honig supports the cooperation of undergraduate schools, the creden-

See EDUCATOR, back page

### Superintendent speaks on education, initiatives

By Frank Michael Russell  
Daily staff writer

Proposition 61 would send the wrong message to California's public servants — just at the time the state needs more teachers, said Bill Honig, state superintendent of public instruction.

The Paul Gann-sponsored measure, on the Nov. 4 ballot, would be harmful to education in the state, Honig told a gathering of about 100 faculty members and administrators at the end of his SJSU visit last week.

"It will put a huge crimp on our ability to attract quality people," Honig said.

The measure — which would limit state and local employee compensation, possibly including benefits, to \$64,000 per year — would send a message to public employees that they "are somehow second-rate citizens," he said.

State and local workers should be paid at rates comparable to their private-sector counterparts, Honig said.

Proponents of the measure have

said it's necessary because state workers' salaries and pensions are getting out of control.

Honig challenged SJSU faculty and administrators to restructure courses so teacher candidates don't get a "watered-down" education and took stands on two other ballot measures.

Academic departments from throughout SJSU will need to join in a cooperative effort with the School of Education if the university is to do its share in attracting the 80,000 to 90,000 new teachers the state will need in the next five years, Honig said.

Honig, in a Friday morning meeting with SJSU administrators, expressed concern that the School of Education didn't have enough faculty to instruct all students needing teacher-training courses, said Arlene Okerlund, interim academic vice president.

"That's true," Okerlund said. "But neither does the university as a whole."

This year SJSU will have about



Bill Honig  
state schools chief

800 more students than the amount for which it has received funding, she said.

The overenrollment translates

See HONIG, back page



## SPARTAN DAILY

Published for the University and the University Community by the Department of Journalism and Mass Communications

Since 1934

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## Who is running SJSU?

First it's where to park, now it's where to walk. According to President Fullerton, soon it will be WHO will park and walk. The whole thing doesn't make sense to me.

The California State University system has sold tax-exempt bonds to cover the \$20.1 million cost of the Rec Center and a \$27 million contribution to the \$38 million renovation of the engineering school. Private donors have gone out on a limb to donate about \$9 million to the engineering school and are being requested to give \$4 million more. SJSU's Student Affirmative Action Committee is embarking on the second year of a concentrated campaign to attract local students to the university.

But Fullerton told the press this month that SJSU has 800 students more students than funds allow. She said that the university may have to severely limit the admission of transfer students.

Placing a limitation on enrollment is an act some fear will also limit the number of faculty members as the university's budget is tied directly to the number of students enrolled at any given time.

Fullerton told community leaders that construction of the new wing of the engineering school would allow an increase in enrollment.

Conversely, she told a news conference recently that her role in the CSU system was frankly advisory. Issues that affect SJSU, such as limited enrollment and the resulting loss of income, do not appear as important statewide as they do here, she said.

I think a \$58 million expenditure to accommodate a non-existent increase in the student body is of interest statewide. The money is being collected statewide, not just from Santa Clara County.

What I would like to know is this: Who is actually coordinating events on this cam-



Marj Martin

pus or is it a self-perpetuating bureaucracy with no one at the helm?

As a news reporter, I have often wondered why university spokesmen sometimes can't or won't answer simple questions. Answers that could easily be obtained from the private sector. But in the back of my mind I thought President Fullerton and the chancellor's office directed the operation of the university and that things only seemed disconnected. Now I'm not so sure.

One of the reasons I wonder is that problems like the closed walkways beside the Engineering Building and the Rec Center area keep popping up.

When both construction areas are fenced off, everyone will have to walk up and down the central walkway between the music building and the Old Cafeteria.

This walkway is already jammed. Why make it worse? It could have easily been created beside the engineering and Rec Center construction.

On a little larger scale. The entrances to the Engineering Building were closed recently without notifying either the faculty or the students using the building.

Parking for the handicapped is still not resolved, nor is adequate busing available from outlying parking lots. This is a big problem for a few people, but no big deal.

None of these things, by themselves, should cause decision makers to lose sleep. But, here is the big one: President Fullerton said last week that SJSU's enrollment would be limited soon and I wonder why the university system and private industry is bothering to add classroom and recreation space for students who won't be here to enjoy them.

## Issue: Proposition 63

### Pro Same language essential to state

Wie nennt man jemanden der mehrere Sprachen spricht? Einen Linguisten.  
¿Como se dice un persona que habla dos lenguas? Bilingual.

Comment s'appelle une personne qui parle seulement une langue? Un Américain.  
Translated into English the above reads: What do you call a person who speaks several languages? A linguist.

What do you call a person that speaks two languages? Bilingual.

What do you call an individual that speaks only one language? An American.

Like any joke, accurate translation is essential for the punch line. The beginning would be literally foreign unless Spanish or French were naturally understood.

To ensure proper government of services, a common language is essential. That is the idea of state Proposition 63.

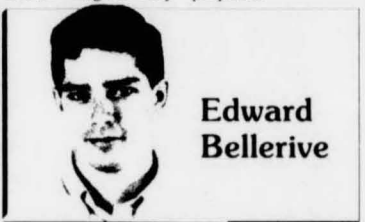
A yes vote will declare English as the official state language. A no vote will indicate that English should have no special protection. Proposition 63 is as simple as that.

This constitutional amendment will officially proclaim English as California's language. Currently there is no such designation statewide.

Supporters vow that the populace needs the unifying element of one language common to all state residents. This is in light of the richly cosmopolitan nature of the Golden State.

Opponents of the proposition argue that California will lose its diverse heritage identity and become a tool for prejudice and discrimination.

Actually, the initiative would not prohibit people from using various languages, rather simply ensure English survives. It is not an "English Only" proposal.



Edward Bellerive



SPARTAN DAILY

Unfortunately, some opponents are using tactics to scare individuals into voting 'no'. Ideas suggesting that San Jose will need to be called Saint Joseph as Santa Clara would become Saint Clare. "The Cats" would scratch out Los Gatos and "The Heights" would tower over Los Altos.

The local example of Los Altos shows that such fears are unfounded. On Dec. 17, 1985, the Los Altos City Council unanimously adopted a resolution declaring English as the city's official language. Since then, there has been no change in the city's business practices because of the resolution, said the city clerk's office.

Los Altos is but one example of the concern to preserve English in its community.

Closer to home, an informal poll of a dozen SJSU foreign language teachers indicated an even split. Six were in favor and six were opposed to Proposition 63. A dozen SJSU English teachers were also asked for

their views, in an informal poll. Two instructors were in favor, seven against and one still undecided.

Although not scientific, the results indicate more support for Proposition 63 from the teachers who would be most directly affected by Proposition 63.

S. I. Hayakawa, past president of San Francisco State University, co-authored Proposition 63. As a respected educator and U. S. Senator for California from 1977 to 1982, Hayakawa's support for the proposition is yet another strong point to vote "Yes".

It would be foolish to argue that English is the only language a Californian needs to know. Such an individual would be crippled literally in the San Jose community.

Yet, a common tongue is valuable and should be preserved. Read the brief proposition and then vote "Yes" on Proposition 63.

### Con Passage will not guarantee rights

There is no need for English to be made the official language of California. It is the primary language of California, and Proposition 63 would only benefit lawyers who would bring an incredible case load of lawsuits against people who are trying to erode the English language in California.

If Proposition 63 passed, it would make English a requirement for political representation, legal representation, and our civil rights and liberties protected under the Constitution of the United States. America is supposed to be a country that provides equal protection for all, not only for the people who speak the "correct language." If we are going to stand behind our country's abstract ideals of liberty and justice, then we cannot exclude non-English speaking people from protection of the law.

If voting materials and ballots were only printed in English, a large non-English minority would be totally excluded from the

polls. A recent House decision to grant amnesty to thousands of foreigners in the state will let thousands of underrepresented workers become citizens in the next few months.

For the most part these new citizens will speak Spanish, not English. They will be citizens who will not only be denied access to election but they will be denied access to every public service in California.

The 911 emergency services will be English only. How are these people suppose to get an ambulance to their house if the operators at the 911 switchboard are not required to speak Spanish?

The proposition would mean that all bilingual court interpreters for witnesses, crime victims and defendants have to be eliminated, causing the non-English speaking citizenry to be totally excluded from protection of the law.

The proposition would put bilingual educational services in severe danger of being



Dan Kier

eliminated. If a Spanish speaking child wants to learn English, the child must be taught our language using Spanish as a tool for the child to learn. Proposition 63 would severely cut bilingual classrooms in the state and would virtually stop all Spanish speaking children from learning English in our public schools.

The proposition would allow any citizen to bring a lawsuit against state or private organizations that are contributing to the downfall of the English language. There would be literally thousands of civil cases brought to our already over-burdened legal system.

What this means is any store owner displaying signs in a language other than English could be in violation of the law. Whenever a lawyer is bored, all they would have to do is take a walk through San Francisco's Chinatown and bring a lawsuit against the first store front with advertisements with Chinese characters in the window.

There is also a constitutional question involved with the proposition. In 1920, there were laws passed that restricted the teaching of German, making English the official language of about 20 states in the Midwest. The Supreme Court ruled the laws unconstitutional. The majority opinion in the case held, "The protection of the Constitution extends to all, to those who speak other languages as well as those born with English on the tongue."

The court also wrote in 1923, "Perhaps it would be highly advantageous if all had ready understanding of our ordinary speech, but this cannot be coerced by methods which conflict with the Constitution — a desirable end cannot be promoted by prohibited means."



SPARTAN DAILY

## Letters to the Editor

### Street closure a fantasy

Editor,  
I'd like to see the eventual closure of San Carlos Street like every student, but realistically, I don't think it will happen in the near future.

First of all, the San Jose Planning Commission voted 5-1 to recommend the city deny SJSU's request to downgrade the street from a major collector to a neighborhood street.

I think it would be foolish to underestimate the recommendation of the Planning Commission. The city council greatly heeds their recommendations and rarely goes against their decisions.

Secondly, SJSU is surrounded by a powerful neighborhood association that has managed to lobby the city council to restrict parking around campus and William Street Park.

They've also gotten the city to construct concrete barriers to alter the flow of traffic away from their neighborhood.  
If San Carlos Street is closed, the traffic will overflow into their streets and have a serious adverse effect on their neighborhood. I think the university is seriously naive in underestimating the campus neighborhoods political clout.

And finally, what political weight do students, or for that matter, the Academic Senate have at City Hall? I think any astute student or political science professor would tell you it's miniscule.

Politically, students are idealistic and don't vote in great number and they don't influence City Hall-type politics.

I'd like to see a unified campus, not divided by streets. But until the city fathers find a magic way to reroute traffic and not offend the powerful neighborhood association or the downtown business interests, SJSU will continue to be treated as a third-class citizen.

Calixto R. Manriquez  
Senior  
Radio-TV Journalism

### Dorm rules being enforced

Editor,  
In response to Joseph Aiello's letter "Dorm directors need to enforce rules," (Oct. 15) rules are being enforced. In fact as far as Moulder Hall is concerned, during the beginning of this semester, enforcement of rules went as far as interfering on the rights to privacy of the residents.

Unlatched doors were being pushed open, and residents were being verbally drilled on the alcohol policy in front of their peers. Twenty-four persons received written warnings for alcohol policy violations in one night, and a majority of those incidents were unrelated. Of those 24, a portion of the violators had their warnings dropped due to lack of evidence or overzealous enforcement procedures. I only wish I could give you more definite figures, but that data is for the eyes

of the hall staff only.

It's a shame to think what might happen if dorm residents are not allowed to drink in the privacy of their dorm rooms. For those who want to party, they will party. That means they would probably drive somewhere to drink and then of course drive home. It's obvious to me this would only increase the chances that one of them would be driving under the influence of alcohol. I would rather see 100 dorm students drunk in the residence halls than one student's name in the obituary column. So Joseph, next time you write a letter, think about why you're writing. Is it a valid gripe or just attention-getting?

Matt Durham  
Junior  
Aero-Operations

### Judo team needs coverage

Editor,  
Three cheers for the Spartan football team! I'm glad to see our team winning again. Unfortunately that seems to be the only sport the Spartan Daily seems to follow. On Saturday, Oct. 11, right here at SJSU the 1986 U.S. National Collegiate Champion Judo Team went against the 1985 U.S. Collegiate Champion Judo Team. Guess who won?

Could it be the Spartan Daily is unaware of the judo team here at SJSU? I don't see how that could be possible, considering SJSU's history.

The first U.S. Olympic Judo team took half of its players and its coach from SJSU. In the 1972, 1980 and 1984 Olympics, the judo coaches were all SJSU alumni. The United States' only two World or Olympic silver medalists hail from SJSU — Bob Berland, 1984 Olympics and Mike Swain, 1985 World Championships. SJSU won every National Collegiate Judo Team Championship from the U.S. National Collegiate Championship inception in 1962 through 1979 again in 1981, 1982 and the spring of 1986.

Well now it should be obvious judo is alive and well at SJSU, one might see fit to include the team in the Spartan Daily sports coverage. After all, at least three full pages a week seem to be devoted to football. Surely one could devote some space to judo. I know I am not alone when I say this. So how about it — will you keep us informed?

Kenn Dillon  
Junior  
Political Science

### Columnist called bigoted

Editor,  
Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Jews and Moslems — each of these minorities exist on campus and contribute fees which help support the Daily. The newspaper is responsible to those who fund it. I would therefore never expect to find a columnist slandering any of these groups. Yet not only is it "fair game" to run a bigoted column on homosexuals titled "Fairy Tales," it seems acceptable, both to the Daily staff and its advisers, to present a defense of the hatred with a follow-up col-

umn by the editor (Oct. 21, "Civil Wrongs"). Under the guise of "freedom of the press," Maria J. Gunter refuses to take responsibility for the hate-mongering Stew Hintz promoted in his "Amerika" column.

Indiscretion cannot hide behind cries of censorship. Columns which attack any minority, regardless of circumstance, belong in private newspapers funded by the likes of the Ku Klux Klan, the neo-Nazis and other hate-based groups.

Charles Beebe  
Senior

### Environmental Design and Development

#### Unify voter contest

Editor,  
I thought the objective of registering to vote was to have your voice heard in American politics. The contest between the Democrats and Republicans on campus should not have been a race to see who could get more voters.

Instead the "contest" should have been a joint effort to register citizens who care about what is happening in politics. After all, the desired result of voting is not to automatically "vote the party line" but to be informed about the candidates of all parties (yes, there are more than two political parties in America!) and to be aware of both sides of

## Letters to the Editor

all of the issues before pulling the lever on Election Day.

Stacie Thomas  
Graduate Student and Graduate Assistant  
Division of Library Science

### Demos making race nasty

Editor,  
In reference to David Rickard's opinion piece ("Political trickery polished on TV," Oct. 20), I object to his assertion that the Zschau campaign has tried to deceive voters. I am sure California voters can distinguish the differences between an actual newscast and a 30-second commercial with disclaimers which they may see five or 10 times.

Ed Zschau has purposed a fair campaign agreement that would have required any campaign commercial to be reviewed by the other candidate before it was aired. However, Alan Cranston refused to sign, perhaps because he saw an advantage to negative campaigning which he started after the primary election.

It would seem Cranston would rather see a campaign filled with one-sided commercials than let the voters have a fair opportunity to hear both candidates' viewpoints. The League of Women Voters has proposed a televised debate between the two candidates to let each explain his position on the issues. Zschau accepted the offer, Cranston refused.

If you are tired of the negative campaign commercials, blame Cranston not Zschau.

Brian Sailor  
Graduate Student  
Business

## Letter Policy

The Spartan Daily encourages readers to write letters to the editor for publication on this page.

Deliver them to the Spartan Daily office, Dwight Bentel Hall, Room 208, or to the Student Union Information Desk.

All letters must bear the writer's name, major, telephone number and class standing.

Telephone numbers and anonymous letters will not be printed.

The Daily reserves the right to edit letters for libel and length.

Editorials are the opinion of the editorial board.

The opinions appearing on the forum page are the opinions of the individual writer.

The editorials appearing on this page are the opinions of the editorial board of the Daily.



## State campaigns take tuneful twist

SACRAMENTO (AP) — If the flood of TV political ads leaves you feeling out of tune and longing for the days of whistle stops, brass bands and campaign fight songs, cheer up. A couple of California campaigns will still bring music to your ears.

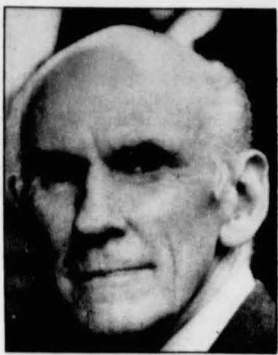
Sen. Alan Cranston and his Republican opponent, Rep. Ed Zschau, have campaign theme songs. In fact, Zschau has two.

The Los Altos congressman, a classically trained pianist, wrote both of them.

He unveiled the first one last year at the Republican state convention in San Diego. Sung to the tune of "Five Foot Two," it starts like this:

"Z-S-C, H-A-U. I can spell it, you can too! Hey EVERYBODY vote for Zschau!"

The second Zschau song, unveiled last March at the GOP convention in Santa Clara, is supposed to be sung with gusto but isn't based on a popular tune, said



Sen. Alan Cranston  
... has California sound

Sandra Conlan, Zschau's press secretary. It starts like this:

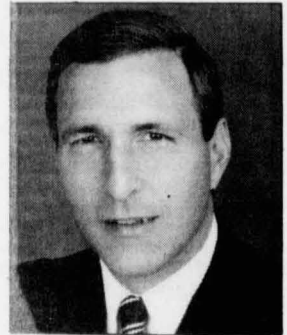
"Let's give a cheer, hip hip hooray for our Ed. He's our can, cutting deficits to zero. He'll teach Californians how to say and spell Zschau."

Zschau began writing songs as a professor at Stanford University, where he composed a tune called "The Linear Progression" to help his students understand linear progression.

Cranston weighed in with his campaign song last week at a fundraising dinner in San Francisco. Sung to the tune of "California, Here I Come," it starts like this:

"Alan Cranston, he's our man. If he can't do it, no one can. The highways, the byways, of this great state will take him to D.C. to legislative, ohhhh, legislate."

The lyrics were written by Ruby Peterson, who appears on a children's TV show in San Francisco.



Rep. Ed Zschau  
... wrote lyrics himself

## Eisenhower's top aide dies at 87

HANOVER, N.H. (AP) — Sherman Adams, who once ran the country as "assistant president" to Dwight D. Eisenhower, but whose political power

ended in a scandal over a vicuna coat, died today at a hospital. He was 87.

The Republican ex-governor became counselor to Eisenhower in 1952.

# Reykjavik arguments continue

## Proposal to eliminate all U.S., Soviet nuclear weapons disputed

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev yesterday accused the White House of "gross misrepresentation" in its accounts of the Reykjavik summit, but he said the superpowers could still work out their problems.

A member of the Soviet summit delegation, meanwhile, reiterated Soviet claims that President Reagan had agreed in principle to a proposal to eliminate all Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons in 10 years.

The Reagan administration has disputed the claim. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said yesterday in Washington that Reagan discussed abolition of all nuclear arms during the summit but never proposed more than the elimination of all ballistic missiles in 10 years.

Gorbachev's statement was the latest in a series of efforts to counter U.S. accounts of what the superpowers tentatively agreed to before they reached a stalemate at the summit over the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, or "Star Wars."

"At the recent meeting with the

U.S. president in Reykjavik, the Soviet side put on the table a package of inter-linked proposals" on arms control, Gorbachev said in a message to a writers conference in Bulgaria. His remarks were carried by the official Soviet news agency Tass.

Gorbachev said the proposals included an initial 50-percent cut in strategic nuclear weapons, elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe, a ban on the testing of space weapons and a nuclear test ban.

"If the American side had accepted the package, a real process of the elimination of nuclear weapons would have got under way," Gorbachev said.

"The situation after the Reykjavik meeting, in spite of the well-known provocative actions of the U.S. administration and the gross misrepresentation of what came to pass at the

Iceland meeting, still offers opportunities for a search of solutions," he said.

In accusing the United States of "misrepresentation," Gorbachev apparently was referring to the dispute over what he and Reagan had tentatively agreed to at the summit.

There is no argument that both sides wanted to reduce strategic nuclear weapons by 50-percent over five years. But Moscow and Washington now argue over what they said they were willing to eliminate in the five years after that.

Gorbachev has said Reagan agreed to the elimination of all strategic weapons during the second five-year period.

But Reagan has said he agreed to eliminate only ballistic missiles fired from land and sea, leaving some cruise

missiles on heavy bombers.

Speakes said the total elimination of nuclear arms "was discussed," but he insisted that when the United States presented its proposal in writing, it only called for the total elimination of ballistic missiles.

Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh said Saturday that Reagan at first limited his proposal to destroying ballistic missiles but that after listening to arguments by Gorbachev, he consented to the elimination of all strategic weapons over 10 years.

Bessmertnykh quoted Reagan as saying: "If we agree that by the end of the 10-year period, all nuclear arms are to be eliminated, we can refer this to our delegations in Geneva to prepare an agreement which you could sign during your visit in the United States."

Bessmertnykh went one step further and said the phrase "all nuclear arms" included strategic and medium-range weapons as well as shorter-range missiles and tactical weapons for battlefield use.

## Study: Senator on panel means top SDI contracts

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than 90 percent of the contracts awarded in fiscal '85 and '86 for the Strategic Defense Initiative went to contractors in states with senators who sit on the two Senate committees that vote funds for the anti-missile defense program, a new study shows.

And most of these companies researching "Star Wars" already are well-entrenched defense contractors, according to the recent study by the Council on Economic Priorities.

"The companies that won the largest contracts to produce nuclear weapons in the last decade are the same ones winning the largest SDI contracts to make nuclear weapons obsolete in the next decade," wrote Rosy Nimroody, the council's security analyst.

Those defense contractors, in turn, are highly concentrated geographically, the study added. Almost 85 percent of the dollar value of SDI contracts has been awarded to contractors in five

states — California, New Mexico, Massachusetts, Alabama and Washington.

At least 89 percent of the Star Wars contracts awarded in fiscal years 1985 and 1986 — \$4.56 billion — went to contractors in states with representation on the Senate Armed Services Committee, which authorizes Star Wars funds, the study said.

More than \$196 million in other contracts in those two years went to contractors in other states with members on the defense subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

"By linking the Strategic Defense Initiative program to the economies of states traditionally dependent on defense spending and represented on key congressional committees, the Pentagon can marshal support for a program despite its highly questionable strategic value and technical feasibility," the study said.

Dry Toast

Peter Stein



Lyle's photographic memory didn't make him a real popular guy.

## Spartaguide

The SJSU Staff for Individual Rights will hold a panel discussion, "The Lesbian Perspective — Stereotypes, Sexism and Invisibility," at 12:10 p.m. today in the Student Union Almaden Room. Call Martha O'Connell at 277-3680 for more information.

Student Affirmative Action will hold a reading skills workshop from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. today in the Student Union Costanoan Room. Call Elaine Alvarado at 277-3106 for more information.

The Geology Club will sponsor a seminar by Jerry Freeman at 12:30 p.m. today in Duncan Hall, Room 306. Call the Geology Department office at 277-2385 for more information.

The Political Union will hold a forum on propositions in the upcoming election at 12:30 p.m. today in the Student Union Loma Prieta Room. Call Martha Boyd at 247-2224 for more information.

The Chemistry Department will hold a seminar featuring Dallas Rakenstein from the University of California at Riverside at 1:30 p.m. today in Duncan Hall, Room 505. Call Irena Falleman at 277-2366 for more information.

The Circle K Club will hold its weekly meeting at 3:30 p.m. today in the Student Union Pacheco Room. Call Tom at 269-2350 for more information.

The Sierra Club will hold a meeting from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. today in the Student Union Montalvo Room.

The Human Resource Administration Club will hold a meeting at 5 p.m. today in the Student Union Pacheco Room. Call Denise Romano at 297-7393 for more information.

The Asian Business League will have a membership meeting at 5:30 p.m. today in the Student Union Almaden Room. Call Danny Valdez at 251-2600 for more information.

The Gay and Lesbian Alliance is sponsoring a film festival this week, with "Personal Best" at 6 p.m. today in the Student Union Guadalupe Room. Call Steve at 293-4630 for more information.

The Asian-American Christian Fellowship will hold its weekly meeting at 7 p.m. today in the Student Union Costanoan Room. Call Don Chin at 997-7808 for more information.

The Inter-Residence Hall Association will hold a meeting at 7:30 p.m. today in the West Hall conference room on the second floor. Call

the association office at 277-3997 for more information.

PRSSA will have its monthly meeting at 8 p.m. today in the Student Union Almaden Room. Call Lisa at 295-4990 or Tom at 866-0841 for more information.

The Associated Students Program Board will present violinist Mischa Lefkowitz at 8 p.m. today in the Music School Concert Hall. Call Andy Slean at 277-2708 for more information.

The Flying 20s will hold a meeting at 8 p.m. today at the San Jose Jet Center. Call Dean at 377-8207 for more information.

A.S. Leisure Services will hold its last day of sign-ups for a Trivial Pursuit tournament from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Student Union A.S. Business Office. Call Brian Burke at 277-2858 for more information.

The Associated Students of Materials Engineering will hold a barbecue and fund-raiser, open to students and faculty, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. tomorrow at the barbecue pits next to the Women's Gym. Call Irene Marbella Jr. at 277-8162 for more information.

The Campus Christian Center will hold a Bible study from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Student Union Montalvo Room. Call Natalie Shiras at 298-0204 for more information.

The SJSU Staff for Individual Rights will sponsor a lecture by San Francisco Supervisor Harry Britt as part of Gay and Lesbian Awareness Week, from 12:10 to 1:45 p.m. tomorrow in the Student Union Almaden Room. Call Martha O'Connell at 277-3680 for more information.

Faculty Booktalks will sponsor a lecture by SJSU Political Science Prof. Roy Young about a new book on the Supreme Court at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow at the University Club. Call Prof. David McNeil at 277-2595 for more information.

The SJSU Pre-Law Association will sponsor a lecture by Judge Conrad

Rushing at 5 p.m. tomorrow in Business Classrooms, Room 218. Call Nicole Dennis at 277-8928 for more information.

The Afro-American Student Alliance Association will hold a meeting at 5 p.m. tomorrow in Building DD. Call 277-2721 from 9 a.m. to noon or 277-2737 from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. for more information.

The Hispanic Business Association will hold a meeting at 5 p.m. tomorrow in the Student Union Guadalupe Room. Call Elena Martinez at 277-9248 for more information.

The United Campus Christian Ministry will hold a prayer group from

5 to 6 p.m. tomorrow at the Campus Ministry, 300 S. 10th Street. Call Natalie Shiras at 298-0204 for more information.

The Business and Professional Advertising Association will hold a meeting, "Behind the Scenes in Media," at 6 p.m. tomorrow in the Student Union Umunhum Room. Call Cliff Asher at 277-8148 for more information.

Career Planning and Placement will have representatives from Macy's on campus to begin the screening process for Christmas jobs tomorrow in Business Classrooms, Room 1. Call Career Planning and Placement at 277-2272 for more information.

**Spartan Daily**  
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Second class postage paid at San Jose, California. Member of California Newspaper Publishers Association and the Associated Press. Published daily by San Jose State University, during the college year. The opinions expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communications, the University Administration or any student or faculty organization. Mail subscriptions accepted on a remainder of semester basis. Full academic year, \$15. Each semester, \$7.50. Off-campus price per copy, 15 cents. On-campus delivery paid for through Associated Students at \$5.00 per participating enrolled student. Phone: Editorial 277-3181. Advertising 277-3171. Printed by Frick-Park Press. Postmaster: Please send all address corrections to Spartan Daily, San Jose State University, One Washington Square, San Jose, CA 95192.

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## Lack of turnovers key to SJSU win

Perez named PCAA player of week

By Greg Stryker  
Daily staff writer

Quarterback Mike Perez and the Spartan offense had another explosive game with the help of the offensive line, some fine performances by the second string, and error-free ball.

Perez was named PCAA offensive player of the week for the third time this season in the Spartans' 45-15 victory over Pacific on Saturday. You might say he was on target. Perez completed 31 of 39 passes for a conference-record 508 yards.

"We felt the first series set the tone of the game," Perez said. "It was a great day for the offense as a whole. Everybody executed and did what they were supposed to do."

Offensive coordinator Terry Shea said he was impressed with Perez and pleased with the lack of turnovers.

"He came out of the game with no interceptions, and he was really dedicated to that," Shea said. "He threw the ball with the right decisions."

"He was really good. I don't know if I've ever seen a quarterback throw the ball as accurately as he did."

Once again the Spartan offensive line protected Perez like a cement wall. He wasn't sacked once and has only been sacked eight times in eight games this season.

"We knew we were a lot bigger," left guard David Diaz-Infante said. "We knew that they just couldn't come right at us. We're physically a lot stronger than they are, and it showed in a lot of our running plays."

Left tackle John Aimonetti attributes much of the offensive line's success to its size and strength.

"We have a combination of quickness and size," Aimonetti said. "Strength is more important than our size. We tend to be a little short on our offensive line, but we make up for it in strength."

With the lopsided score, second-string players saw action. Wide receiver Kenny Roberts was one of the players who took advantage of the opportunity.

Roberts, a junior college transfer from San Jose City College, had three catches for 88 yards and a touchdown off the bench.

"It felt really good," Roberts said. "Our offense was clicking, which gave a lot of guys a chance to get in there. We have a lot of good athletes on our team that can come in and fill in."

"We try to work really hard in practice, and like they say, if you work hard good things will happen to you. My turn came today and I tried to make the best of it."

It was a fine day for a lot of Spartans, as the numbers indicate:

● Perez's 508 yards was the ninth-best passing yards in NCAA Division IA history.

● Perez already ranks 10th on the

all-time Spartan passing yards list, with 2737 yards in just eight games. He's now thrown for more than 300 yards in five games and more than 400 twice.

● Slot receiver Guy Liggins is ranked fourth in the nation in receiving after catching five passes for 92 yards.

● LaTo Malaulu pulled down eight passes for 133 yards and is now ranked 10th in the nation in receiving.

● Tailback Kenny Jackson rushed for 111 yards on 30 carries for his fourth 100-plus game of the season. He now has 755 yards and 10 touchdowns. The 10 TD's are the most at SJSU since Gerald Willhite had 11 in 1980.

### Football Team Stats

SJSU	OPP
193	145
1088	581
2744	1987
3832	2578
20-15	21-12
95-861	56-465
SJSU	33 54 80 62 — 229
OPP	35 78 25 42 — 180

### INDIVIDUAL SCORING

Jackson 60, Olivarez 57, Liggins 26, Walker 20, Malaulu 18, Carter 6, Cox 6, Crawford 6, Klump 6, Roberts 6, Saxon 6, Stewart 6, Thomas 6, Opponents 180.

### INDIVIDUAL FIELD GOALS

Olivarez 11-15, Opponents 8-11.

### INDIVIDUAL INTERCEPTIONS

Clark 4, King 4, Cox 1, Kennedy 1, Kidney 1, Payton 1, Opponents 20.

### INDIVIDUAL RUSHING

K. Jackson 198-755-3.8 avg, Walker 49-206-4.2 avg, Liggins 2-52-26.0 avg, Perez 33-471-14 avg, Saxon 8-27-3.4 avg, Stewart 9-19-2.1 avg, Lucy 1-11-11.0 avg, Nash 1-4-4.0 avg, Harbison 1-3-3.0 avg, Malaulu 1-(-1)-(-1.0) avg, Team 1-(-16)-(-16.0) avg, Diehl 1-(-19)-(-19.0) avg, Opponents 308-591-1.9 avg.

### INDIVIDUAL PASSING

Perez 213-354-17-2737-60.2%-12TD, Saxon 1-1-0-7-100%, Liggins 0-1-0-0-0%, Malaulu 0-1-0-0-0%, Opponents 138-260-11-1987-53.1%-13TD.

### INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING

Liggins 54-767-14.2 avg, Malaulu 47-684-14.6 avg, K. Jackson 35-241-6.9 avg, Walker 15-156-10.4 avg, Thomas 13-248-19.1 avg, Nash 13-154-11.8 avg, Saxon 11-137-12.5 avg, McCloud 6-59-9.9 avg, Klump 5-52-10.4 avg, Roberts 4-102-25.5 avg, Stewart 4-36-9.0 avg, Carter 3-45-15.0 avg, Eskridge 2-26-13.0 avg, Crawford 1-35-35.0 avg, Perez 1-2-2.0 avg, Opponents 138-1987-14.4 avg.

### INDIVIDUAL PUNTING

Diehl 34-40-1 avg, Olivarez 1-44-0 avg, Opponents 53-36-8 avg.

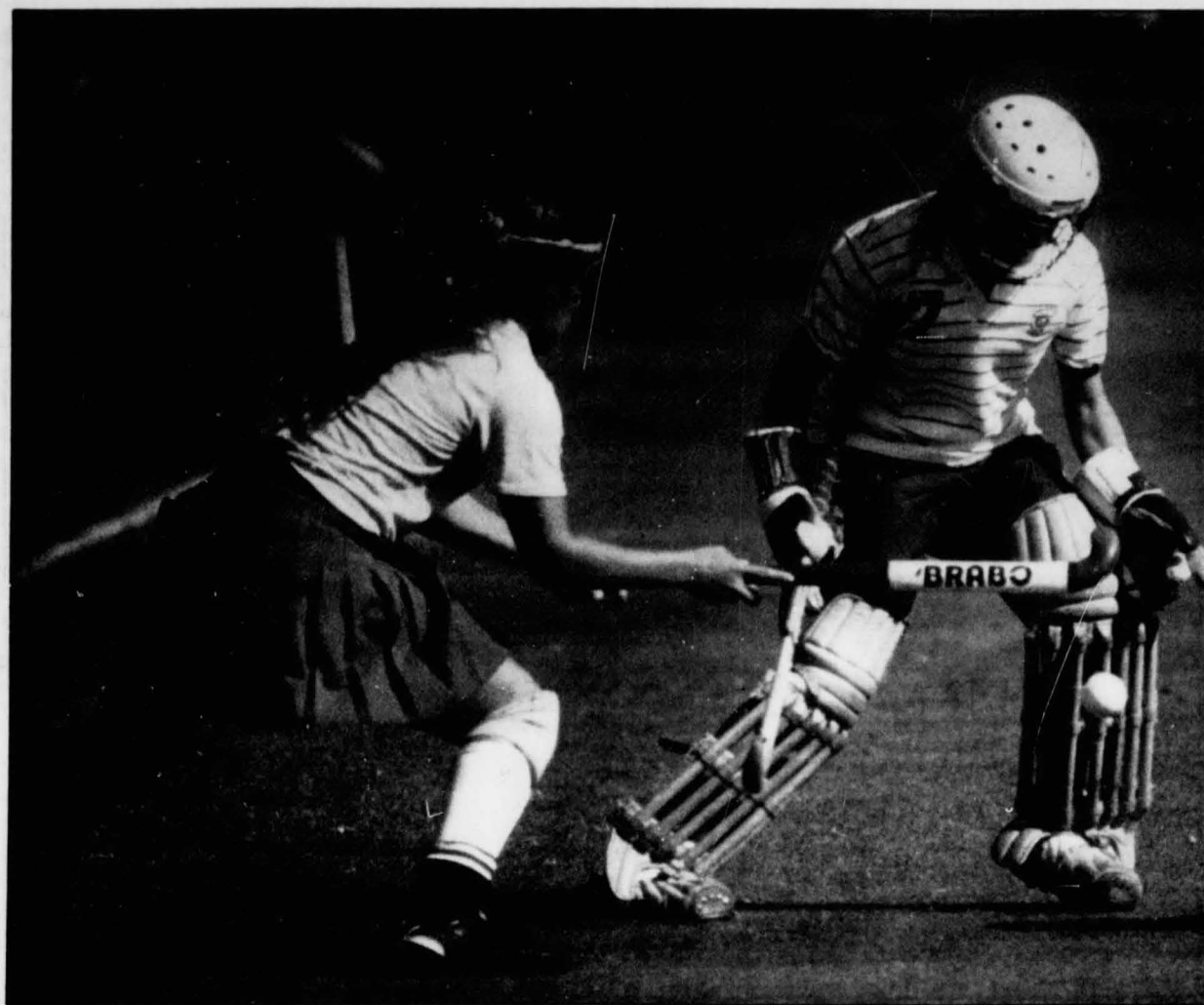
### INDIVIDUAL PUNT RETURNS

Clark 18-116-6.4 avg, Payton 9-27-3.0, Opponents 26-220-8.5 avg.

### PCAA

### Football

Team	W	L
SJSU (6-2)	4	0
Fresno State (6-1)	3	1
Long Beach State (3-3)	2	1
Pacific (4-4)	2	2
Utah State (2-5)	2	2
Fullerton State (2-7)	1	3
UNLV (3-4)	1	3
New Mexico State (1-8)	1	4



Alan Dep — Daily staff photographer

SJSU forward Sheryl Sorg, #31, battles with Tiger goalie Shari Megginson during the Spartans' loss to conference-leader Pacific in Stockton

## Spartans blanked by first-place Pacific

By Greg Stryker  
Daily staff writer

The SJSU field hockey team's playoff hopes were all but erased with a 3-0 loss to Pacific on Saturday in Stockton.

The Spartans (2-3 in the NorPac conference) fell into fourth place in the five-team conference and now trail the first-place Tigers by two games with just three to play.

Even if SJSU gained two games on UOP, the Tigers would get the playoff berth, since they have beaten the Spartans in both games this season.

SJSU is the youngest team in the NorPac conference, and the inexperience really surfaced in this contest. UOP (4-1) fielded a team with four seniors and four juniors. The Spartans' starting lineup had one senior and two juniors.

"It's a young team," junior midfielder Mace Savelkoul said. "It just takes time. This is the first season we're playing together."

"We're doing really well with such a young and inexperienced team. We'll get there. We need a little more luck, and we need to be a little more alert."

Freshman forward Gina Donofrio said that

the team can't use the lack of experience as an excuse.

"We really can't use that (inexperience) as an excuse," Donofrio said. "We have to work together and be a team. We have to get it together. I know we can. It's just a matter of putting everything together."

The game was fairly even for nearly 20 minutes. Both teams mounted scoring threats, and it was anybody's game.

Tiger forward Donna Bonino gave her team the lift it needed when she blasted the ball in the right side of the net at the 19:57 mark of the first half.

Midfielder Lisa Bocchino followed with a goal at the 32:25 mark, and the Spartans trailed by two goals at the half. They had scored only one goal against Pacific in two previous overtime games.

The Spartans fought furiously to get back into the game but couldn't find the net. They either couldn't get off a shot through the Tiger defense or were stopped by Pacific goalkeeper Shari Megginson.

SJSU head coach Carolyn Lewis had no choice but to pull her goalkeeper Jill Jacobson late

"We're just not aggressive offensively. We don't have people who are scoring threats right now."

— Carolyn Lewis,  
SJSU field hockey coach

in the game in order to get an extra attacker. Megginson made a couple more saves, and Pacific put the game out of reach when Bonino scored past Spartan back Wendy Hanna.

Lewis once again cited a lack of offensive punch in the teams' loss.

"We're just not aggressive offensively," Lewis said. "We don't have people who are scoring threats right now. We're getting shots off now. It's our follow-ups that need work."

"We're playing real well between the 25-yard lines. We had some very nice passing combinations. We can see skill and talent getting the ball down. We have to find a real scoring threat to open it up for everybody else."

## Volleyball team loses pair on road trip

By Karin L. Small  
Daily staff writer

SJSU's volleyball team saw its PCAA record fall to 7-4 after dropping two of three conference matches last week.

The Spartans sandwiched a five-game victory over Cal Poly San Luis Obispo between losses to No. 5 Pacific and No. 10 UC-Santa Barbara.

SJSU's overall record is now 18-4.

Following its four-game defeat at the hands of UOP in Stockton on Wednesday night, the Spartans traveled south to Cal Poly SLO, anticipating another tough match.

A tough match is what SJSU got, as it was extended to five games by the Mustangs (7-5), who sought revenge for their defeat at Spartan Gym earlier in the season.

Before 2,104 fans at SLO's Main Gym, SJSU battled for two hours and 45 minutes before prevailing 8-15, 15-10, 13-15, 15-12, 15-10.

Lisa Ice had 20 kills and 38 digs during the match to pace the victorious Spartans.

Barbara Higgins followed suit, chalking up 19 kills and 32 digs, as well as three solo and four assist blocks.

Maria Healy and Christa Cook both had 17 kills for the Spartans and 14 and 23 digs, respectively.

SJSU continued further south to Santa Barbara on Saturday, but their luck took the day off as the Gauchos put the Spartans away in four, 15-13, 8-15, 14-16, 7-15.

Coach Dick Montgomery played

everyone on his roster in the match at Rob Gym, hoping for a winning combination.

Ice again led all Spartans with 22 kills and 14 digs.

Shawna DiBiasi put away 13 balls and Christa Cook had 21 digs in the losing effort.

Danielle Spier added 39 assists for SJSU.

The Spartans will have to shake off the losses and look toward Friday, when No. 1 San Diego State comes to Spartan Gym for a rematch of the two teams' earlier meeting in San Diego where the Aztecs triumphed in five games.

SJSU had a commanding two-and-a-half game lead in that one before collapsing and losing the match to the SDS.

The Spartans failed four times to capitalize on match point situations in the third game of the match before watching the Aztecs stage a comeback to pull out the match, 3-2.

The SJSU loss to SDS was its first of the season.

### Correction

The Spartan Daily incorrectly reported yesterday that the SJSU volleyball team defeated UC-Santa Barbara on Saturday. The Spartans actually lost, as the story above indicates.

In addition, it was reported that SJSU was to play UC-Irvine last night. The Spartans instead had the day off.

## Pac-10 honors Brock, Green

WALNUT CREEK (AP)—Louis Brock, a star for Southern Cal in its super defensive effort against Stanford, and UCLA running back Gaston Green were named Pacific-10 football Players of the Week yesterday.

Brock, son of former baseball star Lou Brock, set up the game's only touchdown with a 41-yard interception return and made nine tackles from his cornerback position in the Trojans' 10-0 victory over Stanford.

"His interception was a key factor in the game," USC Coach Ted Tollner said of Brock.

Green received the weekly award on offense for his 162 yards and two TDs rushing in a 54-16 victory over Washington State.

Other nominees for the awards, sponsored by National Car Rental:

Defense — Dave Wyman, Stanford linebacker; David Riel, Washington linebacker; Teddy Johnson, Oregon State cornerback; Jim Birmingham, Arizona tackle.

Offense — Derek Hill, Arizona flanker; Pat Chaffey, OSU running back; Darryl Harris, Arizona State running back; Brad Muster, Stanford running back.

**SPARTAN PUB PRESENTS**

Tues., Oct. 28 8-11  
**KOOCH BAHAR**

Wed., Oct. 29 8-11  
**WHISTLING BULLETS**

Thurs., Oct. 30 9-12  
**COINCIDENCE**

### SCHEDULING DEADLINE

### NON-ACADEMIC SCHEDULING

The Student Union Scheduling Office is now accepting scheduling requests for the 1987 Spring Semester.

Student organizations and campus departments who use Student Union space for meetings and other events should submit scheduling requests by November 3, 1986 for priority scheduling.

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# Yesterday

## Campus

CSU board of trustees has given the final approval to increase funding for university child-care programs. If approved by Gov. George Deukmejian, \$1.42 million will be granted to child care for the 19 California State University campuses. SJSU could receive up to \$27,500, if the governor signs the plan.

Bill Honig, state superintendent of public instruction, met with SJSU faculty, students and administration on Friday to discuss his mission recruiting at least 85,000 college students into the teaching profession by 1991.

The first K-9 police dog in the

California State University system, Unno, was officially retired during a ceremony in front of the Student Union. SJSU President Gail Fullerton presented the purebred German shepherd a badge and letter releasing the university's interest in the dog.

As of Friday, SJSU student Ann Marie Courtney has been missing for one year. San Jose police say they have some leads in the case. Courtney disappeared Oct. 25, 1985 while hiking alone through Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park.

The first 12 events this semester cost the Associated Students Program approximately

\$3,212, according to its monthly report.

Gay and Lesbian Awareness Week, which started yesterday, will concentrate on educating the public in better understanding homosexuals.

The Associated Students Program Board reported a loss of \$3,212 for August and September events.

## Sports

The SJSU football team defeated the Pacific Tigers 44-15 and accumulated 724 yards in total offense, the most yardage in the NCAA this season. Spartan quarterback Mike Perez set several records including 508 yards in the air.

## Classified

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

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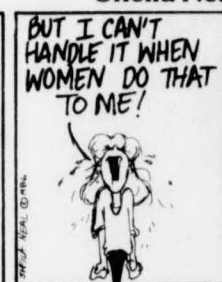
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her provision in Proposition 61  
year limit on the duration of all serv-  
or the university.

ated a California Postsecondary Educa-  
on report that said the state would not  
enough permanent personnel to per-  
now handled under contract by outside

aid bidders might be reluctant to seek  
ings like elevator maintenance or li-  
with the two-year limit.

the auxiliary organization is a sepa-  
oothe said he wondered if Spartan  
be adversely affected by the two-year

he said his main concern with the pro-  
nent is the devastating effect it could  
r education and eventually the econ-  
nia.

le scratching to make \$20,000 a year.  
and its salary cap sounds good," he  
ented high-quality personnel, recog-  
field as musicians, engineers, artists  
he just won't stay here."

he altruistic benefits of working at an  
a college aren't worth the sacrifices  
e most they'll ever earn as a teacher is

ould they sacrifice the quality of life  
n they do now?" he asked the board.  
amilies to support like everyone else."

## Campaigns ation

### SJSU faculty , initiatives

education construction bond issue,  
while on campus.

The English-only measure  
would be divisive and a symbolic  
slap in the face to the state's mi-  
norities, Honig said.

"People need to be sensitive  
about how things are looked at by  
the variety of diverse communities  
we have," Honig said.

Passage of Proposition 56 is  
important so universities can meet  
growing demand for teacher-prepa-  
ration and other programs, he said.

"This campus here is growing  
rapidly," Honig said.

Fullerton has said the bond  
issue would provide money for ren-  
ovation projects — including funds  
for construction and working draw-  
ings for the old Science Building  
and preliminary and working draw-  
ings for Dwight Bentel Hall.

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# Decisions '86

An advance look at Election Day

A Supplement  
to the  
Spartan Daily  
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1986

### Inside

#### Proposition 61



Educators  
caution that  
Proposition 61  
could affect  
instructor  
quality at the  
college level in  
California.  
Passage of the  
initiative could  
result in a pay  
cut for top  
administrators.

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#### 18th Assembly District

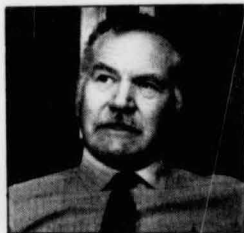


Delaine Eastin and Leo Mehan are pursuing the  
seat vacated by 16-year veteran, Alister  
McAlister

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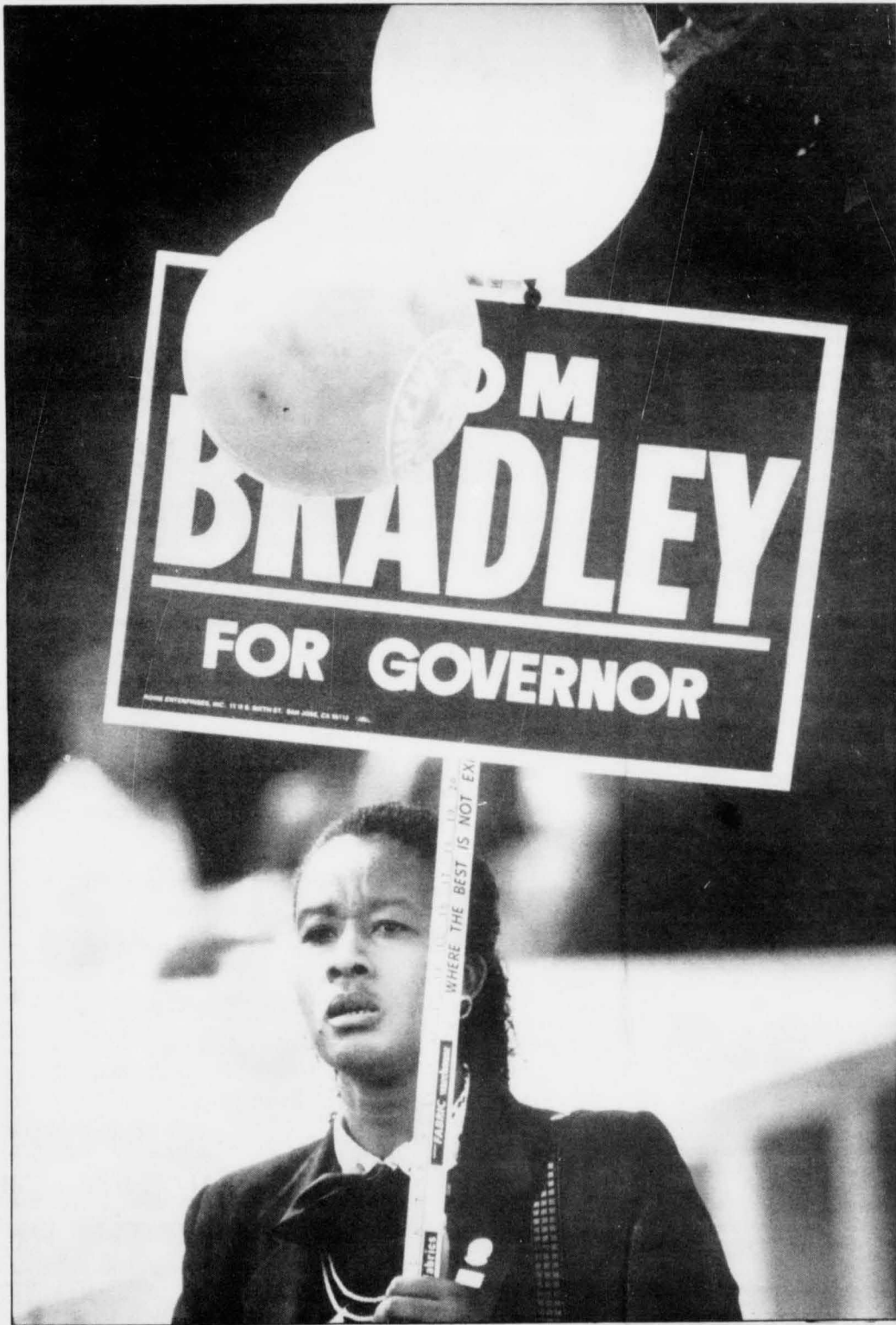
#### Santa Clara County Sheriff

Incumbent  
Robert Winter  
faces a  
challenge from  
San Jose  
assistant  
police chief,  
Stan Horton.



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Ken P. Ruinard

Local union representative Sandra Hudnall listens to gubernatorial candidate Tom Bradley speak on campus



## Dedicated Citizen

# She's feisty

## Woman mixes civics, caring

By Scott Van Camp

Eva Ferreira is voting by absentee ballot next week because she won't have time to go to the polls.

Instead, she and her husband will drive eight people who aren't physically able to get there by themselves.

That's typical. Eva Ferreira has mixed volunteer work and politics in the Santa Clara Valley for much of her 69 years.

And she isn't done yet.

"I've got to start spending time on those measures," she said. "Anything that has to do with education for our kids, I'll help pass."

But she'll have to squeeze those measures between campaigning for U.S. Rep. Norman Mineta, D-13th District, ("I make 300 calls a day,"), helping the Sisters of the Carmelite Monastery, playing physical therapist or just being a friend to people less fortunate than she for up to six hours daily.

Sitting in the front room of her Santa Clara home, Ferreira flipped through scrapbooks filled with photographs of people she had helped and their notes of thanks.

"Now look at this," she said, pointing to a picture of a boy in a wheelchair, his feet badly twisted.

In another photo, it's the same boy, climbing on a Jungle Gym she raised the money for. "He couldn't walk before," she said.

She spoke fondly about the benefactors who have helped her causes over the years. Copies of their checks fill page after page.

She talked about developer Ray Collishaw, the subject of a recent Mercury News investigation regarding political contributions.

"I think they gave him a raw deal," Ferreira said. "He's really come through for me."

Over the years, Ferreira has developed a network of contributors like Collishaw, and she's used local politicians to help in her causes.

She could almost call the Santa Clara City Council chambers her second home, having attended the council meetings there for 46 years.

There she looks out for her interests — the kids and senior citizens.

"We've got to save Great America," she said. "And we need more homes for seniors around here."

So she endures hours of motions and speeches.

"It is dull and tedious. Eddie (Mayor Everett "Eddie" Souza) makes them that way."

According to Souza, Ferreira has lived many a council meeting.

"She can be a holy terror when she's fighting for a cause," he said. "When she's for you, she's for you. But look out when she's against you."

Councilman Dave Tobkin knows both the political and human-



Eva Ferreira

itarian sides of Ferreira.

"We've clashed on everything from card rooms and theme parks to utility rates," Tobkin said.

But she also helped take care of Tobkin's kids when he was going through a divorce.

"She has a very big heart but a fiery temperament," Tobkin said.

One of 22 children (13 girls, 9 boys), Ferreira was the only one interested in politics.

She started by working on Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1932 presidential campaign, then a succession of others, including John Kennedy.

Most of the candidates were Democrats.

"I guess they're better talkers. Republicans seemed to be more for rich people," Eva said.

But the politicians always take a back seat to the people she cares about the most, those who almost come to life in her scrapbooks.

"Here's a check I got for a lady who needed money to pay for her house," she said.

"This is a thank-you note from my girls — at the Carmelite Monastery. I take care of them."

And the scrapbooks will keep getting filled, because Ferreira said she still has a lot of work to do.

She told the story of being at the doctor's office for a checkup and all of a sudden feeling cold. She remembered nothing until she woke up and saw the doctor standing over her.

As Ferreira put it, "He said, 'We lost you for a second, but don't worry, there's no way He'd take you yet, because you've got so much left to do.'"

## Comment

# It's fourth-and-10 at the polls

Shakespeare didn't live in a democratic republic where people were allowed to elect their governmental representatives. But if he had, Hamlet just might have asked, "To vote or not to vote?"

On Nov. 4, Election Day, that is definitely the question.

We've all heard it before. It seems that everyone, including Joe from the liquor store and the Avon lady, agree on the same thing: Voting is not only a right and privilege, it is a duty and responsibility.

That's been drummed into our heads since we were old enough to pull sample ballots from the mailbox without Mom or Dad's help. We've been taught that neglecting our right to vote is like not eating all the food on our plate — somewhere in the world, somebody wants it.

But there is a problem. When Election Day actually gets here, Joe plops down on the couch and forgets to vote, while the Avon lady votes for the candidates with the best advertising campaigns.

"I'm not thrilled with people voting based on 30-second TV commercials," said Ronn Owens, a KGO radio talk-show host who often discusses the merits of voting and not voting on his show. "I hope we've come further than that."

How far have we come? In non-presidential elections like this one, voter turnout tends to be low. Very low.

Take the 1982 election. It was this country's most recent non-presidential election, and only 66.9 percent of Santa Clara County's registered voters cast their ballots.

Further, county voting officials estimate that less than 50 percent of all eligible voters (those who

registered to vote and those who could have but didn't) actually voted in that election.

It may be time to re-evaluate the importance of voting when in any given year a higher percentage of people will watch the Super Bowl rather than vote.

"We live in a decadent democracy," said John Ballard, an SJSU political science professor. "We're just not interested in the political process."

Ballard says it's time we realize how important voting is to our form of government.

"Every eligible voter should vote," he said. "An awful lot of people are not concerned."

There are people who don't agree, however, and Owens is among them. He says that if people don't want to vote, then it's their problem.

"I've never believed in the idea of begging people to vote," he said. "If they don't understand the arguments in an election, then screw it. Don't vote. It won't bother me."

Even Owens' suggestion has a few snags, though. After all, if the only people who voted were those who understood every campaign race and issue, then we might have candidates winning elections with only 15 votes cast.

"The number of people who thoroughly research everything is minuscule," Owens admitted, "but a majority of people have a rough idea of the issues."

So then why don't a majority of the people vote?

Your turn, Ballard: "A lot of times elections just aren't that meaningful."

If that's the case, then it's time to make elections meaningful. Let's turn voting into our national pastime. Let's stuff ballot boxes before we go home and stuff our faces. Better yet, let's make Election Day Tuesday as exciting as Super Bowl Sunday.

## Leonard Hoops

## Tom Legan STATE SENATE

- Santa Clara Board of Supervisors
- West Point Graduate
- Manager, Kaiser Cement
- Board Member, Cupertino Chamber of Commerce



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## Comment

## A no Zschau in the Central Valley

Our assignment was to cover Ed Zschau like a blanket. Like the way Ronnie Lott covers a wide receiver — like Aunt Jemima covers pancakes.

We were three political journalists in search of a scoop.

It was hot and cramped in the back seat of our official political journalist car, a Datsun B-210. I

was trying to decide just how tough I'd be on Zschau. What about that toxic initiative? How are you going to avoid raising taxes? Where do you get your suits, Ed?

Our first destination was Sacramento State University. The first thing we saw on campus was a sign that read, "Ed Zschau will not be here today."

Suddenly, a Mysterious Stranger appeared.

"You guys here to see Zschau?" he asked. We nodded.

"He's still in Washington, working. But the fund-raiser is still on for tonight — Chuck Heston will be there."

Then he disappeared.

Washington. Sure. If only we

could get to D.C. and get the Real Story.

But we went for pizza instead.

We drowned our disappointment in a pitcher of Bud and a medium pepperoni and mushroom. The crust was soggy.

We had to prepare for the fundraiser, with or without Ed, and we only had five hours.

We went to a video arcade, where I lost five straight hockey games to my colleagues. So I was hungry . . . hungry for that big

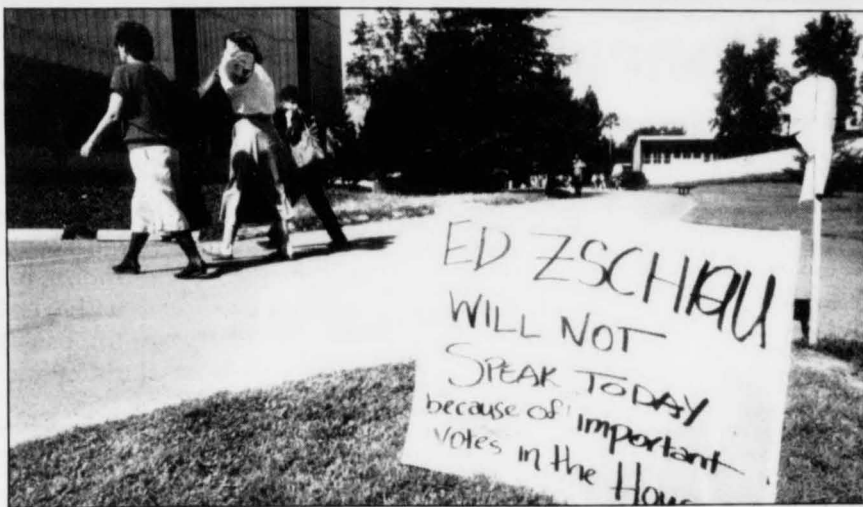
story at the fund-raiser. And for some food. The pepperoni was wearing off.

The fund-raiser was held in an office building on the outskirts of town. We ran out of game tokens and got there early. Campaign workers milled about. Servers scurried to fill the evening's centerpiece, a large table stocked with hors d'oeuvres.

A five-piece band was setting up on one side of the room. I knew it could be a major source of information.

"He's paying us a lot to play here," guitarist Mark Thompson

### Scott Van Camp



Ken P. Ruinard

This sign announcing a rally cancellation made for a long day in Sacramento

said. I thought about Watergate and the payoffs.

Thompson said he was excited about seeing Chuck Heston but would try to keep in control.

"We thought the Ben Hur theme would be in questionable taste," he said.

The crowd was upper class and dressed to kill. Jo Zschau, Ed's wife, held court near the podium. But she wasn't the real story, and I had more important things to take in, like the roast beef and artichoke hearts on rye bread.

Just as I was flicking some beef off my chin, the crowd

hushed. Chuck had arrived, looking like he'd been in one too many chariot pileups. He was being squired around by a tall dark-haired beauty in clinging black.

He shuffled up front and a Meet Chuck line formed. "Misty" played in the background as the Mysterious Stranger appeared again.

"See that woman in black with Heston?" I nodded.

"That's my ex-wife. She's trying to act like she knows him."

Then he disappeared again.

Chuck was ready to drop, so the speeches began. Political journalists know better than to listen to

speeches. I was still looking for the Big Story.

I found it in Mark Reed, a 19-year-old waiter for Capers, the catering company.

"The marinated vegetables are going very well, and we're having trouble keeping enough eggplant cardinale out there," Reed said.

Capers had catered political wingdings before, so Reed was no stranger to the inner workings of politics.

"I've seen quite a few of the candidates, and I've met Ed Zschau a few times," he said.

Great, I thought. Next time I'll masquerade as a waiter.

## Candidates haven't put SJSU on their campaign maps

By Rob Gibbany

The election is one week away, but, except for Democratic gubernatorial candidate Tom Bradley, the candidates for major political office have ignored SJSU.

Even Bradley, who spoke on campus Oct. 21, didn't decide to appear here until the last minute.

Republican Gov. George Deukmejian, Democratic Sen. Alan Cranston and Rep. Ed Zschau, who is challenging for Cranston's seat in the Senate, didn't seem to know the way to San Jose — or at least to SJSU.

Part of the problem for Cranston and Zschau may have been that Congress stayed in session two weeks longer than scheduled. It didn't recess until Oct. 18.

But what about Deukmejian?

Still, SJSU students, faculty and staff shouldn't interpret this oversight to mean that the outcome

of Tuesday's election will not affect them.

Among the issues on the ballot that could have a direct impact on SJSU are:

- Proposition 61, which would limit salaries of state and local government employees to 80 percent of the governor's salary. It would also prohibit state and local employees from accumulating sick leave time from one year to the next.

All SJSU employees, including university President Gail Fuleron, would be affected by Proposition 61.

- Proposition 56, which would provide \$400 million for construction or improvement of buildings at California's public education institutions, including the CSU system and the University of California system.

If the measure passes, Dwight Bentel Hall and the Old Science building would be among the SJSU

buildings to receive funds for renovation.

Other ballot measures may not have as direct an impact on SJSU, but they have generated much more controversy. Among these are:

- Proposition 64, the AIDS initiative, which would declare Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome an infectious disease and require that all AIDS patients be quarantined.

- Proposition 65, the toxics initiative. This measure would prohibit businesses with more than 10 employees from knowingly releasing cancer-causing chemicals into the environment and would require that consumers and employees be warned if safe levels of toxics were being exceeded.

- Proposition 63, the English-only initiative, would declare English the official language of California and would require "appropriate" legislation to enforce this.

The Santa Clara County Registrar of Voters projects a 60 percent voter turnout county-wide to vote on these propositions, as well as a variety of national, state and local races.

By comparison, 74 percent of

Santa Clara County's registered voters cast ballots in the 1984 presidential election, and 67 percent voted in 1982.

Polls will be open Tuesday from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Re-elect  
Senator

**Dan  
McCorquodale**

*He's working for you.*

**vote  
November 4**

Paid for by the Committee to elect Dan McCorquodale

### Absentee voting

• Those voting by absentee ballot must register at the Santa Clara County Registrar of Voters' office by 5 p.m. today. Starting tomorrow, if a voter wants an absentee ballot, he or she must have someone bring a physician's note to the registrar's office stating that the voter is ill and

won't be able to go the polls on election day.

• Absentee ballots can be turned in until 5 p.m. Monday or mailed before 5 p.m. Tuesday (election day).

• These ballots can also be taken to any polling place before the 8 p.m. closing time, provided the voter has picture identification. If the voter can't deliver the ballot in person, it can be turned in by someone else who is authorized by the voter to do so.



## Proposition 65

# Environmentalists aim to protect water supply

By Michael Di Marco

The anti-toxics initiative on the November ballot would prevent Silicon Valley's electronics industry from polluting any more drinking-water supplies and protect its workers from hazardous chemicals, say environmentalists and health leaders.

To environmentalists, the problem is that 1.4 million people in the Santa Clara Valley depend on ground water for more than half of their drinking-water needs. But many of the water supplies are contaminated by more than 100 different chemicals and solvents used primarily in high-tech labs.

The chemicals and solvents — used to process the industry's silicon chips — are leaking from underground chemical storage tanks. A March 1985 report to the San Jose City Council estimates that only 10 percent of potential underground leaks have as yet been discovered.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, 23 public wells and 43 private wells in the valley are contaminated. Of those, four public wells and 38 private wells were shut down. The remaining 20 public wells were all found to contain contaminants, but not at levels high enough to be closed by state health officials.

To health officials backing the measure, the problem is in the electronics industry and other manufacturing business labs where the chemicals are used. Only 2 percent of the estimated 70,000 industrial chemicals used in the state have been tested for toxicity, and less than 1 percent of those have been cross-tested to determine their dangers when mixed with other chemicals, said Shirley Conrad, director of Injured Workers United, an injured-workers advocacy group.

Many of the chemicals used by the more than 200,000 electronics-industry workers are suspected of causing cancer and others of causing reproductive hazards, Conrad said. "Many of the workers are double victims," Conrad said. "They not only work with chemicals in the plants, they live in areas where the drinking water is contaminated by those same chemicals."

Electronics industry leaders and organizations, however, oppose the measure. The initiative, they say, would place on them stringent, costly restrictions that would threaten their ability to do business.

To many presidents and chief executive officers of the firms, the problem with the initiative — Proposition 65 — is that it is too vague and leaves too many unanswered questions. Their chief concern is that its ambiguities would cause many chemicals now depended on for manufacturing to be banned.

Battered by overseas competition and a national decline in capital spending, the electronics industry's economic environment has eroded over the past two years. The results have been massive declines in sales and layoffs.

In a letter to 400 electronics firms throughout the state, John A. Young, president of Hewlett-Packard Co., and W.J. Sanders III, president of Advanced Micro Devices, said the initiative would "do little to protect drinking water while doing much to harm California's economy." Young and Sanders asked colleagues for \$600,000 to fight the initiative.

"That is a considerable sum in these times of distress," they wrote, "but it's small in comparison to the costs that would be inflicted by passage of the measure."

One sticking point of the initiative is a provision that would require the governor to establish a list of chemicals known to cause cancer and birth defects. Once the list is created, businesses would be prohibited from knowingly releasing any of those chemicals into drinking-water supplies.

Business leaders say a strict interpretation of the provision would apply to many chemicals that occur naturally in our environment. "Taken literally, it would affect any product that contains even trace amounts of a harmful chemical — from peanut butter to beer," said Jacqueline Bogard, director of environmental programs for the Santa Clara County Manufacturing Group.

This no-significant-risk standard is ill-conceived as well because it requires proving a negative, which usually can't be done or, if at all, at extraordinary expense," said Michele Corash, an attorney for Pillsbury, Sutro and Madison of San Francisco. As of Sept. 30, the firm and one of its biggest clients, Chevron Corp., contributed almost \$246,000



**'For example, H-P buys its drinking water from the city of Palo Alto . . . this water, which is safe to drink, contains chemicals prohibited by Proposition 65.'**

— John A. Young

to the statewide campaign to defeat Proposition 65.

Ted Smith, executive director for Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, a local environmental group, said Proposition 65 would only apply to a list drawn by the International Agency for Research on Cancer of about 200 chemicals suspected of causing cancer.

But the initiative doesn't spell out exactly what criteria would be used to draw up the list.

Also unclear is the amount of discharge that would be allowed. Opponents of the measure say the provision would set discharge standards to non-detectable levels. If this is so, Bogard said, it would abandon the idea that the risk of using a chemical may be acceptable because of its environmental and economic benefits — a standard used in cur-

**'For an industry that has provided such near-miracles as the microchip and has accomplished phenomenal technological feats culminating with human beings on the moon, to say that complying with (the initiative) would be impossible is absolutely ridiculous.'**

— Ted Smith



rent environmental laws.

In his letter, H-P's Young warned colleagues that the provision, if taken literally, would create situations "that border on the absurd."

"For example," Young said, "H-P buys its drinking water from the city of Palo Alto. That water, which is safe to drink and is provided by the city, contains chemicals prohibited by Proposition 65. So H-P is prohibited from discharging it — even to water our laws."

Smith used the same word, "absurd," to describe opponents' interpretation of the initiative. The initiative, Smith said, would permit the discharge of chemicals in any amount that is within a scientifically established "safe level." Smith said that only when scientific data is not available would the initiative prohibit any low-level discharges.

"For an industry that has provided such near-miracles as the microchip and has accomplished phenomenal technological feats culminating with human beings on the moon," Smith said, "to say that complying with (the initiative) would be impossible is absolutely ludicrous. The statement lacks credibility."

Another point of contention is a provision requiring businesses to give "a clear and reasonable warning" to workers and consumers before exposing them to any chemicals on the list.

Injured Workers United's Conrad said the provision would put pressure on electronics-industry employers to inform their employees of what they're working with.

According to state health department records, the electronics industry reports more than three times as many industrial illnesses as other California manufacturing industries.

Conrad said that for residents, who support and work for the electronics industry, "our health should be a major consideration. They should be ashamed that it's come down to requiring a law."

Industry executives, however, say they already spend considerable amounts of time and money training employees how to identify, use and dispose of chemicals used in the labs.

Mike Williams, health, safety and industrial hygiene manager for Advanced Micro Devices, said all employees are provided with information about hazardous materials in the work place. Williams and his staff provide training for the approximately 5,000 workers in the company.

"We can't put someone in here and just say, 'Here, work with this,'" Williams said. New employees, he said, are put through a three-phase training program.

Despite programs like the one at AMD, Conrad said about 3,000 worker-compensation cases were filed in Santa Clara County last year.

"These workers' cases will last anywhere from four to 10 years and the average

settlement will be between \$4,000 and \$8,000," Conrad said. "Clearly, people who do end up becoming exposed are not reimbursed for the illnesses they receive."

Conrad said current worker-compensation laws do not allow the victim to sue and do not provide for any pain and suffering in settlement awards.

The inability to sue would be addressed by another provision of the initiative, which would allow any person exposed to chemicals on the list to sue for damages if action is not taken by the city or district attorney with 60 days of the violation.

Called the "bounty-hunter" provision by opponents of the measure, it would also place the burden of proof upon the defendant.

"The bounty-hunter provision is offensive and unnecessary," Corash said. "Actions to enforce environmental standards — particularly ones as extreme as these — should be in the hands of prosecutors and enforcers motivated by the public interest, not by a desire for economic gain."

Conrad said the provisions would help workers "because if they are not able to leave their jobs, but their health is impaired, it affords them an opportunity to win a judgment that might come close to reimbursing them."

Every provision of the initiative seems to have its own interpretation, depending upon from what side of the debate it's viewed. The drafters of the initiative — called the "Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act of 1986" — have already agreed to support several changes to their measure.

To win an endorsement from the California District Attorneys Association, David Roe, an attorney for the Environmental Defense Fund and an author of the measure, promised to support an amendment that would give prosecuting attorneys an additional 60 days to decide whether to take over prosecution of a citizen-generated lawsuit.

But Roe's assurances don't placate all of Proposition 65's critics.

"Mr. Roe did a lousy job of writing this," said John Greenagel, public relations director for AMD. "The only thing Roe could do is to join in with critics and have the Legislature submit amendments for the voters to decide. If it's enforced as written, it would set back our industry and other manufacturing businesses."

How Californians vote on the issue may hinge on how well they think they are already protected.

"If the system worked the way it was supposed to, Proposition 65 would have no effect," Roe said.

"No one will argue that we have a way to go before we reach the solutions," Young said, "but Proposition 65 adds nothing to this process."



## Proposition 65

### Opponents argue toxics measure

By Michael Di Marco

Proposition 65 — the anti-toxics initiative on the Nov. 4 ballot — is an outgrowth of the "tap water rebellion," said Ted Smith, a local environmentalist.

Smith squared off against Jacqueline Bogard, director of environmental programs for the Santa Clara County Manufacturing Group, in one of the last debates of the campaign to argue the merits and drawbacks of the measure.

"We have a governor that just doesn't believe in strict toxics regulation (and) does not believe in appropriating money," Smith said. "In fact, when money has been approved, he's continuously vetoed it."

"That is the scenario that gives rise to the tap water rebellion."

Bogard agreed with Smith. "Ted is right in the fact that the governor has been the real opposition . . . in this state," Bogard said.

But that was the only point the two opponents agreed upon during the Oct. 23 debate at St. Paul's United Methodist Church in San Jose.

Smith, who represents a coalition of environmentalists, health and labor leaders and others, is a vocal supporter of the initiative. He said the initiative, if passed, would lead to "more stringent testing of chemicals."

"Right now, drugs are given significantly more stringent pre-market testing because drugs are made for human consumption," Smith said. "Chemicals aren't . . . because chemicals, in theory, are not designed for human consumption."

"But what we're finding is that they are (being consumed) because of the way they're used and abused."

While Smith spent the evening defending Proposition 65, Bogard defended the electronics industry's opposition of the measure.

Bogard, whose organization represents about 185 electronics firms in the county, said that while there are serious contamination problems, industry's concern is evident by its role in passing the Model Hazardous Storage Ordinance, a strict underground storage law.

"Industry was very heavily involved and was the primary drafter of the ordinance," Bogard said. "The ordinance then became the model ordinance for the state and is used throughout the state right now."

Bogard said the ordinance provides such safeguards as double-wall containers in underground storage tanks and a monitoring system to detect even minute leaks.

Smith said there are 19 EPA Superfund sites in Santa Clara County, more than in any other county in the country. He accused the electronics industry of not doing enough to clean up the spills.

Bogard said industry is actively involved in cleaning up contaminated sites. "Yes, we do have 19 (EPA Superfund) sites in this county," Bogard said, "but what you don't know is that many of those sites had very small quantities of contaminants."

"Two of the sites in particular had literally less than a gallon of material that was spilled. And industry came forward in virtually all of those cases to voluntarily say, 'We have detected a problem . . . and we need to get this cleaned up.'"

Smith acknowledged industry's attempts to clean up the spills, but warned that economic incentives are needed to effect further changes.

"A few of the companies have spent considerable amounts of money or what seems like a lot of money on the cleanup. But unfortunately, most have spent very little or none," Smith said. "If you look at the cleanup statistics, you'll see that in most cases, the chemicals are continuing to spread, and only a handful have been tamed."

## Argument Authors

### 'No' men They craft rebuttals

By Scott Van Camp

Gary Wesley should have authored a theory of negativity. He's a guy who just can't say "yes."

Wesley, 33, is a San Jose attorney and part-time writer of state ballot proposition rebuttals.

The legislative constitutional amendments could be considered the Rodney Dangerfields of propositions. Lawmakers pushed these four amendments (Propositions 57-60) through on a combined vote of 504 ayes to 8 noes.

Secretary of State March Fong Eu sometimes has trouble finding people to write against these measures.

That's where Wesley comes in.

This year he's authored arguments against all four propositions, and he did it free of charge.

So why does Wesley bother?

It's simple. "Voters should know both sides to an argument before they make a decision," he said.

Wesley began arguing in 1978, when he discovered that several past measures appeared in the voter's pamphlet without opposition.

"I found it amazing that this was happening," Wesley said.

So he wrote a couple of them that were eventually rejected by Eu's selection committee. Then, in 1980, he became what any writer dreams of — published.

In between maintaining a civil law practice, Wesley has been arguing ever since.

The authors of legislative measures usually write the pro arguments, while dissenting legislators get first crack at the opposing view, said Brad Clark, elections analyst for the Secretary of State.

"If we don't receive any opposing arguments, we send out a news release asking for them about four months before an election," he said.

Clark, Eu and other election division staff members make the final decision on the 500-word arguments, based on clearness and conciseness.

A 250-word rebuttal is written soon after.

With about eight days to research and write the primary argument, Wesley said he usually has just enough time to look at the measure and compare it with existing California laws.

"I can get more specific on the rebuttal because it comes a little later," Wesley said.

Consequently, he admits that some of his logic leaves a bit to be desired on his primary efforts.

Wesley expects, and receives, criticism on such arguments but said it's something that comes with the territory.

"On some of the (pro) rebuttals, the response is 'Mr. Wesley isn't right about this.' Well, that's OK, I can handle that," he said.

After an unsuccessful bid for a seat on the Mountain View City Council in 1980, Wesley is reluctant to enter the political scene again because, he said, of the unfair criticism a candidate receives.

But Wesley is not the only ballot measure dissenter who has tossed his hat in the political arena.

Ellison Bloodgood, a 67-year-old retired grocer, ran for the Assembly in 1978 and wrote the opposition to Proposition 53 in this year's election.

Bloodgood, president of the United Voters League, a Sherman Oaks based organization started in support of Proposition 13, said he's busier than ever since his argument was chosen.

"I'm taking a lot of heat and getting a lot of calls," he said.

Proposition 53 asks for an \$800 million bond issue to provide construction for public schools.

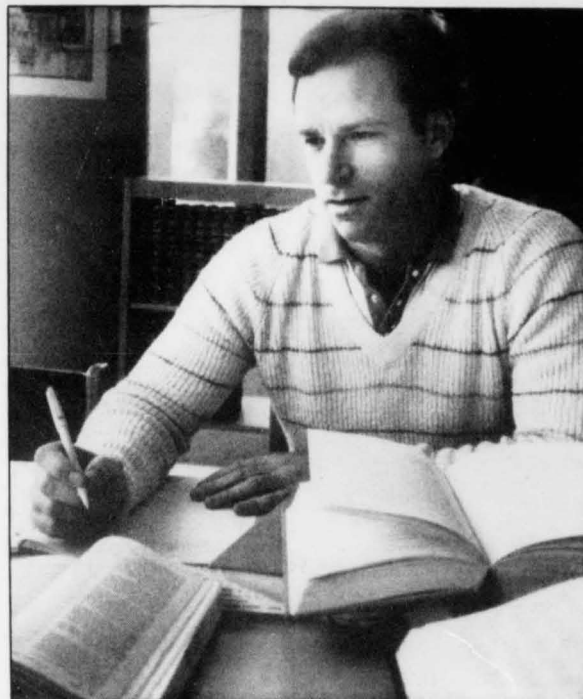
"Education takes up more than half the state's budget. That's enough money as it is," he said.

Although Wesley and Bloodgood are alike in their dissent, the two are a study in contrast.

Wesley is taking a low key approach regarding his arguments, and considers them not much more than a public service.

On the other hand, Bloodgood is prepared to fight Proposition 53 to the bitter end.

"I'll tell you one thing — I can be a tough son of a bitch," he said.



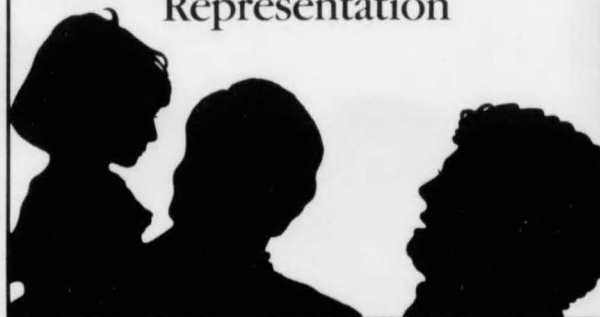
Scott Van Camp

Attorney Gary Wesley has been writing rebuttals for eight years

**Norm Mineta  
works  
for all people,  
young  
and  
old**

**Genuine Concern**

**Effective  
Representation**



**Re-elect Norm  
Mineta**

Write for Dr. Mineta for Congress Committee, San Jose, CA



## Proposition 61



Ken P. Ruinard

SJSU President Gail Fullerton spoke about Proposition 61 on campus last month.

# Unknown impact

## Gann initiative sets no definitions

By Urla Hill

If Proposition 61 passes on November 4, 63 administrators at San Jose State and as many as 450 throughout the California State University system could be affected.

Dick Staley, SJSU Director of News and Publications said the list of administrators includes the president, vice president and some deans and faculty members in designated market disciplines.

Faculty in designated market disciplines includes the engineering, computer science, math and business departments.

"Because we compete with private industry (for qualified individuals in certain areas)," said Staley, "these faculty members get paid above the normal salary range."

Full professors receive 8-percent more than professors in other departments, associate professors make 11-percent more and assistant professors get 22-percent.

Proposition 61, the initiative brought to life by tax crusader Paul Gann, was designed to increase the Governor's salary to \$80,000 annually and limit compensation of all other state or local public officials and employees to no more than 80 percent of the Governor's salary, or \$64,000 a year.

It also prevents employees from accumulating sick leave and vacation pay from one year to the next.

Subcontractors would be restricted to \$75 per hour or 80 percent of the Governor's annual salary.

If implemented, the Gann initiative is estimated to save taxpayers more than \$200 million at the state and local levels in the first year. But to buy out accumulated employee vacation time and sick leave, it could cost taxpayers an estimated \$7 billion.

Gann claims that the \$7 billion figure would actually only be \$2 billion if his initiative goes into effect.

"I'm never out to cost the taxpayers money. Proposition 13 saved the taxpayers \$60 billion," Gann said.

When Proposition 13 passed in 1978, it was designed to protect property owners such as those on a fixed income. It cut tax-revenue by 57 percent and allowed most homeowners to reassess their homes at two-percent per

year. When a home was sold it was reassessed at the selling price.

Those on a fixed income were hurt when the home was handed down because it had to be reassessed as if it were sold.

The Gann Initiative is not without problems of its own. The inconsistent use of some terms throughout the text was only one of 43 problems disclosed in the Senate Office of Research analysis of Proposition 61.

Terms used inconsistently in the measure include "salary" and "compensation." Most consider salary as wages and compensation as salary plus benefits.

Compensation equals nearly 30 percent of an employee's salary. Since the terms salary and compensation are used almost interchangeably throughout the text of Proposition 61, it is unclear if total salary would be \$64,000 including compensation or if it would be \$64,000 plus compensation, Staley said.

"There is a tremendous uncertainty as to what the outcome of this proposition will be," Staley said. "It will be interpreted by what it says, not by what they meant."

Gann said the initiative is strictly for salaries as implied by the title.

"Compensation is for contractors not on a salary basis," he said.

With the \$75 per hour limit placed on contractors, Staley said that it will be very difficult to hire contractors or consultants.

"This campus uses between 200 and 2,000 contractors per year who are billed at more than \$75 an hour," he said.

In a speech last month, SJSU President Gail Fullerton said that this university could not continue to provide California with well educated professionals unless salaries and benefits remain competitive.

"If the people of California wish to have our universities staffed by faculty and administrators whose major qualification is a willingness to work for substandard salaries, such persons could doubtless be found.

"But I cannot believe that the people of California would knowingly reduce to mediocrity or less the university systems that have served them, and their sons and daughters, so well," said Fullerton.

## Gann's health not an issue in campaign effort

By Urla Hill

At the age of 74, anti-government gadfly Paul Gann, the creator of Proposition 61, is not the perfect picture of health.

His voice is weakening and last month he was scheduled to undergo a cataract operation on his right eye.

"My doctor put it off until November eighth because he didn't want to take a chance (on the eye becoming infected) since I'm involved daily in the chase for votes," he said.

A few weeks ago, he had a brief battle with the flu which kept him at home for a couple of days.

"Since then I've been feeling fine and working hard."

Gann said that he would continue to campaign until the last minute.

"I always fight until 15 minutes after the polls have closed," he said.

Gann, a retired businessman, began his political career more than 10 years ago.

In 1974, his first initiative, which called for voters to approve pay raises for elected officials, failed to qualify for the ballot.

He tried once again in 1975 and included an initiative to reduce property taxes.

Gann then joined forces in 1977 with the late Howard Jarvis, who was also pushing for a property tax cut.

In June of 1978, voters approved Proposition 13, a \$7 billion property tax reduction that forced the state to give more funding to the schools and gave a tax break to

homeowners by reducing the assessed value on many homes.

In 1980, he took a break from the initiative circuit when he attempted to take away the job of Sen. Alan Cranston when he ran for the U.S. Senate on the Republican bill.

His 1982 initiative, Proposition 8, gave Gann a chance to show that his mind wasn't thinking only about saving the tax payers money. Proposition 8, or the victims bill of rights, stated that a victim of a crime must be notified before the criminal was to appear before the parole board.

Finally, Proposition 24 in 1984 prevented legislative speakers from using time at the podium to dictate how other legislators should vote.

How much longer does this tax crusader expect to go on?

"As long as I can yell," he said, laughing.

"I'll continue as long as I feel the taxpayer funds are being used and abused," he continued. "You can't spend more than the taxpayers are able to pay."

Gann said that during the past six years alone, the United States has borrowed more money at the federal level than during the last 200 years, which included three major wars.

"Now the people owe \$2 trillion, and by the year 1990 the figure is expected to rise to \$3 trillion," he said.

"We are facing a \$175 billion trade deficit. It's ridiculous to spend more in government than in our free enterprise system," he said.



... Paul Gann



## Proposition 56

# Initiative would aid secondary schools

By Michael Di Marco

A bond initiative on the Nov. 4 ballot would provide \$400 million to fund building projects and purchase equipment for California's two- and four-year universities and colleges.

The measure, Proposition 56, authorizes the state to sell general obligation bonds during the next two years to raise money for "improvements" to California's higher education system.

Those improvements include new facilities, renovation of existing buildings, new equipment and short-term loans to community colleges for additional equipment.

In the past, money for construction and renovation of the state's 135 campus facilities came from the Capital Outlay Fund for Higher Education, said Judith Woodard, cam-

paign coordinator of Californians for Higher Education. The fund is financed by royalties from offshore oil drilling and lease-purchase agreements.

Backers of the initiative — including Gov. George Deukmejian, W. Ann Reynolds, president of California State University and University of California President David Gardner — say recent declines in oil prices are causing neglect to California's college and university campuses.

If the measure passes, it would send \$86.4 million to the U.C. system, \$68 million to community colleges and \$78.4 million to the CSU system.

At San Jose State University, the old Science Building, Dwight Bentel Hall and the Central Plant are in need of renovation, said Dick Staley, SJSU community relations director.

Staley said SJSU would receive about \$602,000 to pay for preliminary working plans or final plans needed for the projects.

Opponents — including Assemblymen Nolan Frizzelle, R-Huntington Beach, and Don Sebastiani, R-Sonoma — charge that so-called "necessary improvements" listed in 1986-87 budget requests are really items from college and university officials' "wish lists."

Budget requests for equipment and building projects undergo extensive scrutiny by college and university personnel, by the governor's legislative analysts and by both the Assembly and Senate before being submitted to the governor, Woodard said.

"They aren't pie-in-the-sky hopes," Woodard said. "By the time it goes through that, you can be sure that there are no wish-list items."

## Proposition 61

# Long-term effects

By URLA Hill

SJSU political science Prof. Roy Christman says that in the long run the benefits of Proposition 61 could outweigh the disadvantages.

Proposition 61, or the Gann Salary Limitation Initiative, has been designed to set the governor's salary at \$80,000 per year and limit the salary of all other elected or appointed officials in California to no more than 80 percent of that amount.

Proposition 61 would also prevent state employees from accumulating sick leave and vacation pay from year to year.

Christman said he believes the initiative will fail, but if it were to pass he said its most damaging effect on the state is that some qualified people will leave top government jobs because of the pay cut.

Who will leave depends on the availability of jobs in the private sector, he said.

"If you're an engineering professor and your salary is cut," he said, "you can leave and get a job in the private sector."

On the other hand, businesses and industry don't often hire historians, he said.

The passage of the Gann initiative could be a vehicle for women and minorities to move into top bureaucratic positions, which tend to be occupied by middle-age white males.

"It'll create vacancies and opportunities," he said.

The women and minorities who will move up will be making less than those who left positions, but they will still be making a lot more than they earn now, he said.

Steven Millner, Afro-American Studies professor, said he does not believe the passage of the Gann initiative will offer any rewards for women or minorities in government. Any opportunities would be token, he said.

"If it passes, the long-term consequences could be devastating," he said.

Millner said research and de-

velopment in a rapidly changing world is essential.

"California competes with Japan and Korea as emerging economic powers," he said. "That's why we should devote more to educational development."

It has taken this country years to realize that what it needs in government are well-paid officials and that any improvement for women and minorities would be the wrong victories, said Millner.

"California and America don't need circumstances to shut down opportunities for the white male; we need more opportunities for all," he said.

Christman said the Gann Initiative could also serve as a reminder to the elite that the people still have the power.

During the past 10 years, the blue collar workers' dollar has shrunk, but that has not been the case with government workers, he said.

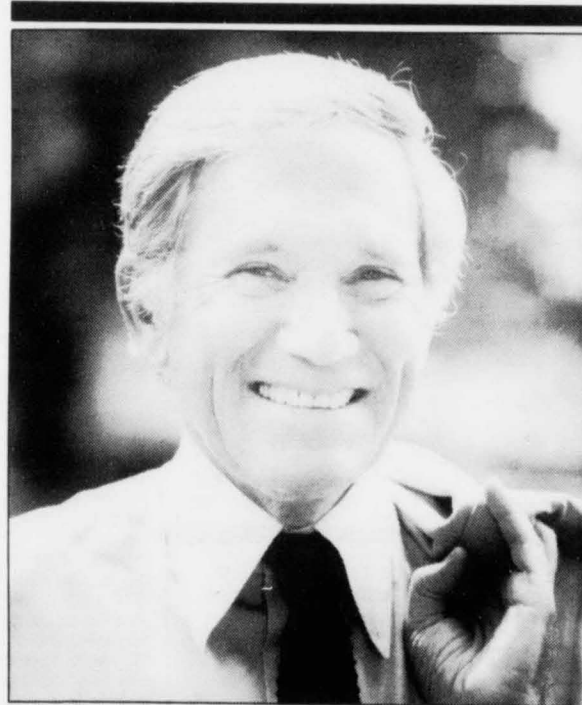
"People are making less and less real dollars than they did 10 years ago," Christman said. "People in the private sector are burdened by what they see — they read about consultants making \$100 an hour. They read about local government employees making far in excess of anything they'll ever see... and they resent that."

Christman singled out two flaws in Proposition 61. The first is that state employees would not be able to accumulate sick leave and vacation pay from one year to the next. The second is Section 26b of the measure, which does not distinguish between the definition of "compensation" and "salary."

Although salary is actual pay, while compensation is salary plus benefits, the Gann initiative makes no distinction between the two, he said.

Since most state workers make less than the \$64,000 salary cap, Christman said it is important for the distinction to be made.

"If benefits were added to the salary cap, more people will be affected," he said.



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## Proposition 64

### AIDS measure doesn't answer all the questions

# Dealing with the unknown

By Denver Lewellen

Caroline Morganstern does not know how she will vote on Proposition 64, the AIDS initiative.

If she wasn't a 38-year-old mother of a 2-year-old child, Morganstern might not be so ambivalent about the issue. Her daughter, Mara, is particularly precious to her since she may not be able to have any more children.

"I am not a hysteric, yet I would be very nervous if Mara was in school with someone who had AIDS," said Morganstern, a resident of La Selva Beach, a small community in Santa Cruz County. "I don't think that they really know yet how transmissible it is."

Currently, health officials consider acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a disease that destroys the body's immune system, to be transmissible only through two body fluids, semen and blood.

But supporters of Proposition 64 contend that AIDS can be casually transmitted through the air and mosquitoes, and call for mandatory testing of specific groups, such as students and homosexuals.

If voters approve Proposition 64:

- AIDS would be reclassified as a casually transmitted disease. There are 57 other diseases under this classification, including rabies, tuberculosis and malaria.

- Reporting of individuals known to have AIDS, or suspected of being virus carriers, would become mandatory. It would become a misdemeanor to know that someone has AIDS, or suspect that he or she has it, and then not report that person.

- Those who test positive to exposure to the AIDS antibody would be subject to a range of quarantine laws. They could not teach in, work in or attend public or private schools, and they could not work in food-handling positions.

About a half million Californians may now be infected with AIDS virus, according to the California Department of Health Services.

As of Sept. 1, AIDS had been diagnosed in 24,430 people in the United States and had claimed 13,342 lives, according to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Groups at highest risk for getting AIDS are male homosexuals, intravenous drug users and recipients of contaminated blood products.

Since the measure was placed

on the ballot, there has been a backlash from gay rights activists and civil rights groups, which see it as a means of legally harassing homosexuals.

Wiggy Sivertsen, for example, SJSU professor of counseling and president of the local No On 64 campaign, has said that if the proposition passes, the law could be arbitrarily enforced and used to intimidate gays.

Brian Lantz, co-author of the initiative, said this is not the case.

"It doesn't matter if two male homosexuals test positive for the virus," Lantz said, "or if a heterosexual woman tests positive. They're all going to be restricted somehow. It doesn't make any difference who it is."

Morganstern said her indecision is not based on prejudice against homosexuals.

"I really honestly don't care about a person's sexual preference," Morganstern said. "What I do care about is people dying."

However, she did express concern about the initiative's backers, the Lyndon LaRouche party, although she said she is trying to look at its merits apart from the politics involved.

"It's true that the LaRouche people behind the initiative taint the whole issue," she said.

Much of the controversy over Proposition 64 lies in the fact that its co-authors, Lantz and Kushro Ghandi, are members of the Lyndon LaRouche party.

Based in Leesburg, Virginia, Lyndon LaRouche, 63, has been tagged by some as an anti-Semitic political extremist with ties to the Ku Klux Klan.

LaRouche has publicly stated that the Queen of England is behind the international drug trade, that Walter Mondale is a secret agent of the KGB and that the Nazi holocaust never occurred.

Recently, members of the LaRouche Party in Boston were in-

**'I am not a hysteric, yet I would be very nervous if Mara was in school with someone who had AIDS.'**

— Caroline Morganstern

dicted on charges of committing credit card fraud by soliciting donations for political publications and then running charges up to several thousand dollars on subscribers' credit cards.

In California, an investigation to determine whether the tactics used to get the measure on the ballot were legal is under way. Twenty out-of-state petitioners were used to collect signatures required to put the measure on the ballot.

According to Sivertsen, it is up to the legal authorities to determine whether punitive action will be taken against the party.



**'AIDS qualifies as an emergency. Mass testing would be a reasonable expenditure . . .'**

— Bryan Lantz

"Using out-of-state petitioners is definitely not legal," Sivertsen said. "I don't know what will happen, but in the meantime the initiative is still on the ballot and people will be voting for or against it in November."

Members of the LaRouche party may also face charges that the initiative was presented to the public in a misleading way.

This past July, Secretary of State March Fong Eu refused to publish and distribute election materials sent by members of PANIC, or Prevent AIDS Now Initiative Committee, which stated that AIDS is spread casually through tears and saliva, by mosquitoes and through the air.

That information, however, has remained on the privately printed brochures currently being disseminated at various public places.

Virtually all public health organizations and medical groups in California are opposed to the initiative, including the California Medical Association, the California Public Health Officers Association and the American Red Cross.

Millicent Kellogg, a registered nurse and Santa Clara County health educator, said the consensus of these organizations is that the passage of Proposition 64 would worsen the AIDS epidemic.

"The fear of quarantine and job loss will undoubtedly drive AIDS underground," Kellogg said. "Individuals at risk will be reluctant to get proper medical care."

Supporters of the initiative include Dr. John Grauerholz, head of the LaRouche Biological Holocaust Task Force, and Nancy Mullan, a child psychologist in Burbank. Gus S. Sermos, a former public health adviser with the Centers for Disease Control, initially signed his name in support of the measure but has since requested that it be removed, stating that he was unaware of its full ramifications.

According to Lantz, health organizations have denounced the

measure because of a general reluctance to impose restrictions on individual rights rather than on what is best for the public health.

Lantz works for Caucus Distributing, one of four LaRouche organizations under investigation by the state for violating securities laws in soliciting funds.

"I think a decision was made early on that intervention would cut into the 'live for today lifestyle' that has become so prevalent during the last 20 years, particularly in California," he said.

"Let's face it," he added, "public health authorities are people who don't want to be doctors. Health officials are bureaucrats and political animals, and they have to get their money from the county. It's a political process."

According to Lantz, there is ample evidence of the casual transmission of AIDS.

"In 1984, the British medical journal, Lancet, published a story about a woman who got AIDS from her husband, even though her husband had had a prostate operation and could no longer have an erection," he said. "All they did was kiss."

"Recently, Dr. Jean-Claude Chermann, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris presented a paper to the Paris Academy of Sciences about the virus and insects. The DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecular basis of heredity) of the virus has been found in mosquitoes."

However, Kellogg said that both the Lancet article and the report from France have been used erroneously in Lantz's campaign.

"If mosquitoes transmitted AIDS, Minnesota would have the highest number of AIDS cases in the world, and this is clearly not the case," Kellogg said.

"The virus particles found in the mosquitoes are the same kind found in tears and saliva," she said. "They cannot reproduce themselves and they cannot give anyone AIDS."

Kellogg said the Lancet article was written in 1984 — before they isolated the virus.

"Just because the man (cited in the article) couldn't have an erection doesn't mean he couldn't ejaculate and transmit AIDS through his semen," she said. "There has not been one case of AIDS that has been contracted through casual contact."

Supporters and opponents of Proposition 64 also disagree on how much the initiative would cost taxpayers if it passes. The legislative analyst's report from Sacramento states that the costs could vary greatly, depending on how the terms of the initiative are ultimately interpreted by state and local health officials.

However, two professors from the University of California at Berkeley have predicted precise costs, using basic assumptions about the way the initiative would be interpreted.

Professors Robert M. Ander-

son and John M. Quigley reported that out of the total number of virus carriers identified through testing, at least 36,000 would lose their jobs in education and food handling. An additional 72,000 people without infection would subsequently lose their jobs because of a "multiplier" effect of the original dismissals.

Their report also states that testing the entire population of California and quarantining those people who test positive would cost \$7.9 million the first year.

Lantz said the estimated figures were "unreasonable" and "ridiculous." He said the state of California should not determine health policy on the basis of cost and that California has the money to spend as necessary.

"The governor of California has maintained a \$1 billion emergency fund," he said. "I think that many people would agree that if



**'Using out-of-state petitioners is definitely not legal . . . but in the meantime the initiative is still on the ballot.'**

— Wiggy Sivertsen

funds were otherwise not available, AIDS qualifies as an emergency. Mass testing would be a reasonable expenditure of that fund. It's not like we're paupers."

Members of both sides of the issue are optimistic about the election results.

According to the latest California Field Poll, 26 percent of those surveyed said they will vote yes, 10 percent will vote no, 20 percent are undecided. Forty-four percent had not heard of the issue.

"There is a very good chance of this passing," said Lantz. "There are a lot of people who want something done about this disease."

Steve Stein, co-president of the SJSU Gay and Lesbian Alliance and No On 64 campaigner, doesn't think it will pass.

"We are guardedly confident that Proposition 64 will not pass," he said. "We expect that the public will say no to this, but what we'd really like to hear is a resounding no."



## Other Propositions

**53** This measure provides for a bond issue of \$800 million to create capital outlay for construction or improvement of elementary and secondary public schools. Half of the total would be earmarked for construction of new facilities, \$360 million for modernization of existing schools and \$40 million for air-conditioning and insulation materials for year-round districts.

**For:** Construction for new schools and remodeling for old ones will cost an estimated \$4 billion by 1990. This measure would help prepare school districts for nearly 450,000 new students in the next five years.

**Against:** The 1986-87 budget provides \$21 billion for education, or 55 percent of the state's general fund. Opponents to the measure say this is enough, and if the measure is passed, the basic necessities of the state, like law enforcement, welfare and administration would suffer.

**54** Construction of both youth and adult prisons is the aim of this measure, which would authorize the sale of \$500 million in general obligation bonds to finance it.

**For:** By midyear, the state's prison system housed nearly 22,000 more inmates than its facilities were designed to house. New construction is necessary to take care of the added inmates tougher law enforcement would produce, proponents say.

**Against:** An inevitable increase in inmates will force new prison construction whether the proposition passes or not, opponents say. This is the third successive election voters have been asked to approve of prison construction, they say, contending that the state Board of Corrections has mismanaged funds from the previous bond issues.

**55** This proposition asks for a bond issue of \$100 million to provide funds for the improvement of domestic water systems to meet state health standards.

**For:** These funds would help communities bring their drinking water standards up to a safe level, thus meeting what is considered by many an urgent health threat to Californians.

**Against:** The interest that would be due from the nearly \$2 billion in bond issues on the ballot would be paid by taxpayers of the future, and would be an unfair burden for them to bear.

**57** This amendment would limit retirement benefit increases for those serving in 11 state offices (including the governor and state treasurer). At present, officials who took those offices prior to Oct. 7, 1974, would receive a retirement benefit increase when the current salary of their former office was raised, plus a cost-of-living increase. Proposition 57 would limit the adjustment to cost of living only. The annual state savings would be about \$400,000.

**For:** Proposition 57 would stop

unfair pension increases of former California lawmakers.

**Against:** This measure applies only to a limited number of state politicians, and retirement benefits could still be increased by the Legislature by other means.

**58** This proposition would exempt transfers of real property between spouses and between parents and children from property tax reassessment. The fiscal effect of this measure, if passed, would be a loss of local property tax revenues, by an estimated \$28 million in 1987-88 and increasing subsequently.

**For:** Property tax reassessment for transfers in family-owned property undermines the traditional family concept.

**Against:** The reduction of property tax revenues would place an unfair burden on first-time homeowners and families that have moved, who would have to make up for the loss.

**59** This amendment requires the office of county district attorney to be elected. Proposition 59 would not have any direct fiscal impact.

**For:** This measure would close a loophole that could allow county district attorneys to be appointed rather than elected. The office of district attorney is too important for this to happen.

**Against:** If the measure is passed, voters would be deprived of their right to decide whether their county district attorney would be elected or appointed.

**60** This proposition would permit, under certain conditions, homeowners over 55 who change residences to keep the assessment of their old residence. If passed, property tax revenues would be reduced several million dollars per year.

**For:** Proposition 60 would help senior citizens by creating more affordable housing for them, and would help first-time home buyers acquire older homes.

**Against:** With the passing of Proposition 60, first-time home buyers will be burdened with higher property taxes levied to make up for the loss in revenue.

**62** This proposition, the last by the late tax crusader Howard Jarvis, was designed to fix a loophole in his Proposition 13. It would require that any general tax increase would need a two-thirds majority approval by the elected officials of the local agency proposing the increase and a simple majority of its voters.

**For:** Because of a rapid increase in city taxes in recent years, voters should have the right to decide whether or not they are taxed more, proponents say.

**Against:** Voters already have the power to defeat elected officials who tax them too much and can also use the initiative process to nullify such increases, opponents say, so the measure isn't needed.

## Proposition 63

# Foes tangle over English

By Nancy Kawanami

Japanese-Americans wouldn't have suffered as much during World War II if they were proficient in English.

America is much more beautiful when it is tolerant and allows other cultures to flourish.

These viewpoints represent two extremes in the debate over Proposition 63, the ballot measure that would declare English to be the official language of California.

Both were expressed in an informal poll of SJSU foreign language and elementary education professors recently conducted on campus.

The majority of professors who participated in the poll said they opposed the initiative. Education teachers came out overwhelmingly against the measure, but foreign language professors were split 50-50.

"America is much more beautiful when it is tolerant and when other cultures are allowed to flourish," said SJSU Prof. Conrad Borovski, a German and French teacher who opposes Proposition 63. "When the language is abandoned, then the culture that made it live dies also."

"Thinking we have to 'protect' English is absurd — English is (already) the official language of this country."

A colleague of Borovski's who preferred to remain anonymous said he supports the measure because it would encourage immigrants to learn English faster.

"Proposition 63 encourages all Americans, natives as well as immigrants, to learn to communicate in English instead of pampering and deceiving themselves into thinking that one can lead a decent and comfortable life without learning English," he said. "If Japanese-Americans had learned English, they would not have suffered as much as they did before, during and after World War II."

In contrast to the informal campus poll, a Field Poll conducted in October reported that 57 percent of those polled who had heard of the initiative would vote "yes," 13 percent would vote "no" and 7 percent were undecided.

Earlier polls reported the initiative ahead by a greater margin. A Teichner Associates Inc. poll conducted in September reported that 67 percent of voters who were aware of the measure planned to vote in favor of it.

Both supporters and opponents of the measure, known as the "English only" initiative, claim to be concerned with the plight of non-English speaking minorities.

California's minority population is increasing. In 1985, whites composed 63 percent of the state's total population of 26.3 million, according to the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy. By 1995, that percentage of whites will have decreased to 57 percent of 30.9 million, according to the center's projected figures.

Hispanics and Asian immi-



Former U.S. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa supports Proposition 63

grants composed 30 percent of the non-white population in 1985. By 1995, they are expected to make up 35 percent of the population, according to the center's data.

Organizations such as MALDEF, the Mexican American Legal Defense Educational Fund; the League of United Latin-American Citizens, and the Japanese-American Redress Committee oppose the initiative on the grounds that it would hurt rather than improve the position of minorities in the state.

"The change would severely curtail or eliminate bilingual programs such as court interpreters, 911 emergency services and health

and medical services," said Diana Campoamor, communications director for MALDEF.

Former U.S. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, who signed the ballot argument in favor of the initiative, denied that it would curtail essential services. Wearing a quiet gray suit set off by a bright red bow tie, Hayakawa spoke Oct. 16 to about 50 people at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco.

"(Minority groups) are reading more into it (the initiative) than what is actually there," he said.

Hayakawa criticized bilingual education programs for not accomplishing their intended goal — teaching English.

"Bilingual education has become extremely corrupt," he said.

One of Proposition 63's opponents, MALDEF president Joaquin G. Avila, said that if immigrants don't learn English, it is more for lack of time and access to classes than for lack of desire.

"The motivation is there; the classes are not," Avila said.

Proposition 63 is an outgrowth of an advisory measure, Proposition 38, which voters approved by 71 percent in 1984. It required Gov. George Deukmejian to write a letter to the president and Congress urging them to eliminate bilingual ballots and bilingual voter information material by amending the federal Voting Rights Act of 1975.

If Proposition 63 passes, California would join six other states (Nebraska, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Georgia) that designate English as the official language. Similar English-only efforts are under way in 15 other states, including Florida, New York and Texas.



**'English is (already) the official language of this country.'**

— Conrad Borovski



## 12th Congressional District

## Konnyu, Weil vying for Zschau's empty slot

By Steve Pipe

When Ed Zschau decided to run for the U.S. Senate, his old 12th Congressional District seat became an open parking space.

Republican Ernest L. Konnyu of Saratoga and Democrat Lance T. Weil of Cupertino both hope to drive their campaign machines into that slot on Nov. 4.

Ironically, perhaps, for Konnyu, it is not his opponent who has been detouring his quest, as much as it is Zschau.

"Our campaign is in excellent shape," Konnyu said in an interview from his district office. "What we need is to be able to raise enough funds to get our message out to the Democrats, 62 percent of whom have never heard of Ernie Konnyu, according to our polls. It takes a lot of money to get your message out. With Ed Zschau using a vacuum cleaner to suck up all the money for his race against Cranston, it's been rather tough for us."

Konnyu said his campaign had banked about \$180,000 by October, but he has had to seek sources outside his district, and even California, to raise much of that money. In recent weeks, he has returned from fund-raising trips in Israel and New York.

Weil's campaign has banked about \$40,000, according to campaign manager Greg Sellers, who said Konnyu's war chest will ultimately raise "twice as much as we raise."

District 12 encompasses the heart of Silicon Valley, taking in Palo Alto, Cupertino and Sunnyvale. It also includes the wealthy neighborhoods of Hillsborough, Atherton and Woodside in the north. Farther south, it includes Los Altos, Saratoga and a portion of Los Gatos.

Konnyu, 49, is a three-term state assemblyman. Weil, 31, is an attorney who has never held political office. The third candidate in the race is Libertarian Bill White of Los Altos.

Referring to the term "political newcomer" to "political novice," as the press has tagged him, Weil points out that Zschau had never held public office before his election to Congress.

Weil said in an interview from his Mountain View campaign office that he decided to run because he felt his opponent's "attitudes were too far to the right for the district."

"My opponent's vulnerable

**'My opponent's vulnerable because he's representing the most extreme wing of his party. I consider him a fringe candidate.'**

—Lance Weil



Ken P. Ruinard

Ernest Konnyu discusses campaign issues with members of the SJSU College Republicans in the Student Union Umunhum Room

because he's representing the most extreme wing of his party. I consider him a fringe candidate," said Weil.

Konnyu rejects the notion that district voters consider him too conservative.

"In 1980, I got 55 percent of the vote. In 1982, I got 59 percent of the vote. In 1984, I got 63 percent of the vote. That represents a person who the voters have a lot of confidence in," Konnyu said. "I have a record of voter support that indicates that I'm the right person for this area."

In a recent debate sponsored by the League of Women Voters, the candidates sat side by side at a card table but showed how far apart they sit on the political fence.

Weil thinks the United States has been spending far too much on the military, a factor he says has contributed largely to the national debt.

"We have become the world's largest debtor nation, with a \$2 trillion debt," he said. "Most of our dollars have been absorbed by the military. This doesn't make us more nationally secure. This overspend-

ing on the military has impeded our ability to compete internationally in trade, as with the Japanese."

Konnyu, a fiscal conservative, feels the top U.S. priority is to maintain peace, which he says can only be kept through a strong defense. To cut the national debt, he would trim social spending and would not raise taxes. He believes his experience in the Assembly has prepared him for the job of wrestling with the huge debt.

"Back in 1983 we had a \$1.6 billion state deficit left by Jerry Brown to George Deukmejian. We balanced the budget then, and now we have a surplus. I know it can be done. It's a question of will," Konnyu said. "I have the will and the desire to balance the budget."

The candidates are also split on the issue of U.S. involvement in Central America. Konnyu supports economic aid to the Contras, or "freedom fighters," as he calls them, who are fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

"It's terrible that we have to spend our tax dollars on the Contras," Konnyu said. "I wish it wasn't necessary. But if we are to face up to the Soviet threat there, then we have an uncomfortable duty to do what is necessary."

Weil opposes economic aid to the Contras, and says the social needs of the people of Central America should be addressed by the United States.

"I believe that you contain the communist threat before an insurrection occurs," Weil said. "You do that through addressing the needs of Nicaragua and El Salvador. Both have very high rates of illiteracy and



**'With Ed Zschau using a vacuum cleaner to suck up all the money for his race against Cranston, it's been rather tough for us.'**

—Ernest L. Konnyu

malnutrition. Had these needs been addressed by America, there'd be no need for \$100 million to the Contras."

Weil said President Reagan will not be satisfied with \$100 million and will soon be asking for more.

"This administration wants to overthrow the government of Nicaragua, and \$100 million won't do it. We should respect their (the Nicaraguans) right to self-government."

Konnyu and Weil also take opposing stands on abortion. Konnyu opposes abortion, calling it "killing of the unborn." Weil is pro-choice, and says "the privacy of the individual is extremely important."

Konnyu is vehemently opposed to the retention of California Chief Justice Rose Bird, while Weil supports her.

It is on the issues of nuclear weapons testing and apartheid that the candidates come to sit a little closer on that fence.

Both say they support negotiating a ban on nuclear weapons testing.

"Let's begin to address the future. And the future says, 'stop the arms race now,'" Weil said at the

debate, drawing applause from the audience.

Both agree that the United States should invoke strong economic sanctions against the South African government to combat apartheid.

"I don't support President Reagan on apartheid," Konnyu said. "I did this after a lot of soul searching. I came to realize that America is the leader of the free world, and it is our duty to be morally correct in our leadership."

As the 12th District representative, Zschau made a reputation for himself as a "high-tech congressman," who looked out for the special interests of the computer industry in Silicon Valley. Both candidates say they will, if elected, strongly represent those interests.

"I have sought out the best minds in the industry to advise me on the issues, such as trade tax reform and toxics," Weil said. "I feel fully equipped to address those issues and represent the interests of the industry."

"It is very important for Ernie Konnyu, representing this high-tech district, to do the maximum possible in this area," Konnyu said.



## 12th Congressional District

### Konnyu has resume set

By Steve Pipe

If Lance T. Weil is the political new kid on the block, his Republican opponent, Ernest L. Konnyu of Saratoga, likes to portray himself as a candidate who knows his way around that neighborhood.

An assemblyman since 1980, Konnyu begins most interviews and public appearances by offering a brief political resume.

He points out that 75 percent of the bills he introduced were enacted.

He cites the passage of his Workfare bill as his proudest accomplishment, which requires able-bodied welfare recipients to work for their welfare checks.

"They can't stay home and watch TV for their welfare checks," Konnyu says.

Before he became a representative of the 22nd Assembly District, Konnyu was an auditor at National Semiconductor. He has also served 10 years in the Air Force, where he rose to the rank of major.

Konnyu, an immigrant from Hungary, portrays himself as patriotic and conservative. How he practices his political philosophy, however, is not conservative.

### Lack of money and experience hinders Weil

By Steve Pipe

Lance T. Weil has a press kit containing the usual candidate information.

There's an 8-by-10 glossy of the candidate in a three-piece suit and a paper detailing his stand on several issues. Another paper introduces the members of his campaign staff.

And there's a paper titled, "Why Lance Weil Will Win."

The paper talks about demographics and cross-over voting in the 12th Congressional District. It talks about how his opponent, Ernest L. Konnyu, is generally regarded as too conservative for most Silicon Valley voters. Moderate Republicans will end up voting for the young Democrat, the paper concludes.

All of that is nice, and no doubt looks encouraging to the Weil campaign. But in this congressional race, none of that will matter to the voters. What will matter are two basic elements: money and experience.

Lance Weil has little of either.

Those missing ingredients are precisely why many say Weil doesn't have much hope of winning his first bid for political office.

Weil's campaign has raised about \$40,000, according to campaign manager Greg Sellers. Sellers has said all along that the campaign would bank roughly half of what Konnyu accumulates. But as Election Day nears, Weil hasn't come close.

Konnyu has more than \$180,000 in his war chest, according to campaign manager Sandy Fields.

Weil, no doubt, hoped for support from his own party. But that support, in the form of much-needed funding, has not come.

Weil has never run for any elected office, unless you count the time he was student body president at Monta Vista High School. That was more than 13 years ago. Konnyu, although having lost a number of earlier elec-

For instance, he opposed an Assembly resolution inviting Philippine President Corazon Aquino to speak in Sacramento. He called Aquino a dictator and says he still stands by that remark.

"What if President Reagan suspended the Constitution and told Congress and the Senate to go home?" he asks. "That's what she (Aquino) did. When you see something like that, that's so un-American and so undemocratic, we just can't fathom it."

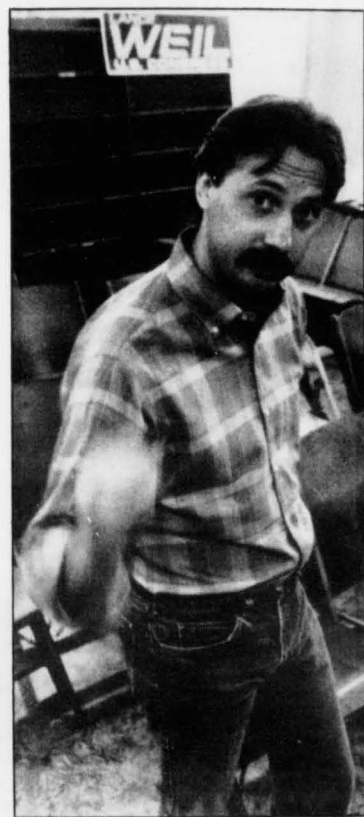
Or there are the homeless. Last year he suggested they go door to door for handouts, rather than dig through garbage cans.

But it is the problems with the Soviet Union that irritate Konnyu the most.

"The Soviets are a tremendous threat not only to the United States, but to the free world," he says. "They have a mission which is to essentially create a victory over the capitalist system. We must never forget that. The only thing that is stopping them is the free world's determination."

And Konnyu has his own ideas about how to fight the state's marijuana growers.

In a letter to the Ferndale Chamber of Commerce in Humboldt County, he suggested it might not be a bad idea if citizens form their own posses to "locate marijuana patches and to report their locations to law enforcement."



Ken P. Ruinard

#### Lance Weil at campaign office

tions, has been an assemblyman for six years.

Weil is an articulate man. He is well-read on many of the issues, particularly U.S. involvement in Central America. He is also frank and perhaps even a little naive, he admitted recently.

Early in the campaign, Konnyu said he wanted to beat Weil with a 60 percent majority. But Sellers vows, "We'll definitely hold him (Konnyu) under 60 percent."

## Local Congressional Districts

### Incumbency affects local House races

By Antoinette Fleschman

Two words describe the offices of San Jose's congressmen Don Edwards and Norman Y. Mineta as they face another election — power and incumbency.

One relies on the other in helping Edwards keep his seat for a 13th term and Mineta for a seventh, as well as in determining what they accomplish in the House of Representatives.

"If you are well-received in Congress, you get more power every year. Each year I'm able to do more for my district," Edwards said.

Roy Christman, an SJSU political science professor, agrees:

"The main group that wins elections is not Republicans or Democrats; it's (congressional) incumbents."

Edwards, 71, a Democrat, was elected to the 10th District seat 24 years ago.

Mineta, 55, also a Democrat, was elected to the 13th District seat 12 years ago after having served as mayor of San Jose for nearly three years.

Neither congressman is campaigning as if the race is a threat, and neither is conducting a full-blown campaign. Both offices are running phone campaigns and will go on precinct walks in the final days before the election.

"I'm going to keep going back to the House as long as the constituents keep sending me back," Mineta said.

As for Edwards, the power of incumbency also translates into the status quo.

"I've developed some strong influence that I'd like to use for women's issues, working people, the environment, world hunger. . . for good things that we all care about," Edwards said.

Only one congressional incumbent from the South Bay Area has been defeated in recent years. Tom Lantos, a Democrat, unseated Bill Royer, a Republican, in the 1980 election for the 11th District of California.

Still, Christman said, "If there's one variable that predicts victory, it's incumbency."

"(Members of the House) have two years to do constituent services. If they have any kind of offices, they'll create thousands of friends during that time," he said.

Nonetheless, there are four opponents in the race for the 10th and 13th Districts that are hoping for Tom Lantos' good fortune in defeating an incumbent.

PERR CARDESTAM, a Libertarian, ran against Edwards in the 1984 election, and he is running again in this year's election.

When it comes to the slim chances of beating an incumbent, Cardestam said, "I'm aware of the political reality. I'm here (running for office) really to show that the Libertarian Party exists."

Cardestam, 47, has been a member of the Libertarian Party for 15 years.

"What I've done mostly is to orchestrate how to get people on a ballot," Cardestam said.



Don Edwards



Norman Mineta

MICHAEL LA CRONE, a Republican, said money is his main drawback in running against Edwards.

"Most surveys say that it takes at least \$5,000 to launch a campaign," La Crone said.

"That's the problem with the type of government that Edwards is promoting."

La Crone, 46, said that \$5,000 is the tax price to join the government. There is also a tax price to buy a home or start a business and it's not affordable for the middle class in this type of government, he said.

"That's the central focus of why I'm challenging Edwards," La Crone added.

BRADLEY MAYER, a Peace and Freedom party member, could not be reached for comment.

ROBERT NASH, a Republican, thinks he has a "good opportunity" to defeat Mineta.

His campaign office formulated some mathematical projections based on the 1980 Primary Election. The projections were based upon political party voter registration and the results conclude that Nash should win by about 9,000 votes.

"We put on a very aggressive voter registration drive," he said.

"We had a goal of dropping them (the Democrats) to 48 percent. They're 49.9 percent now and we (the Republicans) are 37.8 percent."

"That further enforces our belief that we have an excellent chance of winning the election," he said.

However, political science Prof. Christman said parties are not as important anymore.

"People don't tend to be party programmed. They're thinking in terms of candidacy; not in terms of (political party) reasons," Christman said.

"(Voter) registration itself is not an indicator," an aide to Mineta said.

"I think it's true, statewide, that Democratic registration is declining. (Voter registration) figures are no condition of how the race will go," Mineta's aide said.

Nash, 64, said he has a keen desire to help and make a difference in the Santa Clara Valley where he has lived since 1958.

"I think I have enough contacts in the 13th District. I want to represent the District," Nash said.

## Zschau intern gets the word out

By Rob Gibbany

Greg Garcia is intrigued by the business of politics.

In March 1985, while a senior at SJSU, he discovered someone with very similar interests, a former high-tech entrepreneur named Ed Zschau.

Zschau, a Republican congressman from Los Altos, came to SJSU for a speech, and he impressed Garcia by responding directly to critics in the crowd who were objecting to U.S. policy in Central America.

"He likes that — he likes people who want to challenge him," Garcia said. "He addresses their concerns directly."

Two months later, Garcia graduated from SJSU with a B.A. in International Business, but he kept tabs on Zschau while working as an intern for I.B.M.'s government affairs office in Washington D.C.

He liked what he saw.

"Ed had an understanding of business where so many lawmakers didn't," Garcia said. "They really didn't understand how tax policies were going to affect business."

In mid-July, he decided to return to California to work for Zschau's U.S. Senate campaign.

"I wanted to work for him because I pretty much agree with him on every stand," Garcia said.

"After seeing him at San Jose and after that (during three business internships in Washington), I really firmly believed that this was the guy who should represent California in the Senate."

After starting off as a volunteer doing research, Garcia is now a full-time paid member of Zschau's campaign staff, working as a fund-raiser.

"I made a few fund-raising-type calls," Garcia said, "and I did a pretty good job, I guess, so they asked me to come on board (the campaign staff)."

This job allows him to combine the two things he loves most — politics and business.

"Most of the time is spent getting people to come to the (fund-raising) events and to contribute," Garcia said.

"That means spending most of your time on the phone, keeping track of everything — following up and double-checking names of people who will be coming, how much they've given, can they give more?"

Garcia was also in charge of a Zschau fund-raiser last Tuesday, which raised \$60,000 for the campaign.

The \$1,000 per couple event, featuring Zschau and former Sen. Howard Baker, attracted 120 people.

"It was fantastic," Garcia



Ken P. Ruinard

SJSU graduate Greg Garcia is spending his time dialing for dollars for the Ed Zschau campaign

**'Getting the word out is not just the networking. . . . It's television. That really describes California politics.'**

— Greg Garcia

said. "Howard Baker is an excellent speaker, and of course Ed was there."

Garcia's major responsibility for the event was to recruit "co-hosts."

"We got a group of co-hosts, donors or people who are actively supporting Ed's campaign, and asked them to make calls to encourage people to send in money or come to the reception or both," he said.

"What we are doing is asking them to call their friends or people

they work with, people that they know. These calls are . . . more effective than (if they came from) some schmo named Greg Garcia."

With last Tuesday's fund-raiser behind him, Garcia is concentrating on one thing.

"From here on, it's dialing for dollars," he said. "We're really going to push for the fund raising in the next week."

Garcia's job — raising money — is crucial in a campaign that hopes to raise nearly \$11 million, much of which is being used for television advertising.

In September alone, Zschau spent \$2.5 million to buy TV commercial time.

"Getting the word out is not just the networking in terms of getting people to events and getting them to contribute," Garcia said. "Let's face it — it's television. That really describes California politics. The state is so big that it's hard to get the message out effectively with any other medium."

"I'm just trying to get the message out."

Though Garcia enjoys delving into politics, he doesn't have personal political ambitions. He shrugs off any similarity between himself and a younger Ed Zschau.

"I could never run for office," he said. "I don't know how someone has the energy or the strength to do that kind of thing. You're under scrutiny by everyone."

But the Washington life suits Garcia well, and regardless of the outcome of Zschau's election battle against Alan Cranston, he will be returning to the nation's capital.

"Working on Capitol Hill is really good experience to have if you want to work in the political arena," he said. "It's good to know the business perspective and the public perspective."

Garcia said he "would be honored to work for Ed Zschau" as part of his full-time staff if Zschau wins the election.

"But there are so many people in Washington who are better qualified than I am," he said. "(Also), there are many other opportunities that I would like to pursue."

## Candida

By Rob Gibbany

The battle for the U.S. Senate between incumbent Alan Cranston and Zschau, R-Los Altos, is a battle of contrast between a 72-year-old, three-term Senator and a 30-year-old, high-tech entrepreneur and two-term Congressman.

But the contrast goes much deeper.

Zschau, a fiscal conservative who has accused Cranston of believing in the old politics of big spending and high taxes.

Cranston, who has had the support of many voters since he was elected state senator in 1958, claims Zschau's four-year voting record in the House of Representatives is filled with "incompetence, obstruction and indecision."

The charges by both sides are more political rhetoric; they contain some degree of truth. One example of Zschau's indecision is his support or lack of support for a \$354 million loan to Saudi Arabia.

In May, he voted for the sale, but after the June primary and taking a five-day trip he privately told a group of Jewish leaders in Los Angeles he would oppose such sales in the future.

Several days later, he insisted publicly to a group of reporters that he hadn't changed his mind. After nearly a week of confusion, Zschau announced he had changed his mind and was now in support of future arms sales to the Saudis.

Zschau spokesman Jim LeMunyon said his candidate's change of heart.

## What They Say

### Proposition 65:

**Zschau:** "It's a sham. It would make a waste of time for California's Central Valley."

**Cranston:** "Prop. 65 may not be good for Zschau's big business, but it's right for the people of California."

### South Africa divestiture:

**Zschau:** Economic pressures should not be imposed on any American firms in South Africa to comply with the Sullivan Principles, which require equal treatment of employees regardless of race.

**Cranston:** Said he supports stiff sanctions against South Africa. "We decided we couldn't do business with Hitler even if it was profitable. We should do the same with South Africa, even if it's profitable. Nevertheless, on Aug. 1, Cranston opposed legislation to give President Reagan the authority to impose sanctions on countries that violate an international arms embargo against South Africa."

### Capital punishment:

**Zschau:** Supports. "With his opposition to the death penalty, Alan Cranston is not reflecting the kind of thinking that the people have told me."

**Cranston:** Was absent for a 1984 vote to reinstate the federal death penalty for such crimes as the assassination of a president. Voted against mandatory death penalty for airline hijackers. "The record has never been at all clear (capital punishment) deters crime."

### Bird reconfirmation:

**Zschau:** Opposed.

**Cranston:** No comment. "It is my duty as a Senator of California to vote on that issue (Bird's reconfirmation) in November. It would be inappropriate to speak about it and mix a partisan election with a judicial matter, as some candidates are doing."



# ates Senate

# ates find truth in claims

"Ed would now be inclined to oppose the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia based on his understanding of what creates peace in the Middle East," LeMunyon said.

Zschau also changed his mind on the MX missile, campaigning for it in 1982 and then voting against it twice in 1983 after concluding it was useless as a bargaining chip in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"Ed's a guy who's not afraid to change his mind if circumstances warrant," LeMunyon said.

**Zschau indecisive about \$354 million arms sale to Saudi Arabia, Cranston voted biggest spender by taxpayers' union**

"Alan Cranston hasn't changed his mind in 18 years. He's still living in the 1960s, not the 1980s."

This is Zschau's main charge: Cranston still believes in the old politics of solving problems by raising taxes and spending more money.

In 1980, Cranston voted against two amendments to cut taxes, and in 1982 he voted to raise taxes by \$98 billion over three years. He opposed the balanced budget constitutional amendment and the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-control law.

The National Taxpayers Union voted him the Senate's biggest spender in 1981 and the third biggest in 1982.

But Cranston objects to Zschau's charge that his big-spending policies put him out of step with California voters.

"It's what money is spent for that counts," Cranston said. "If we don't spend money on education, we undermine our society. We also have to spend significant sums on cleaning up toxic wastes."

"The people of our country want government to do some things, and those things cost money," he said. "I have done my best to support those programs that people want and need."

The outcome of the Senate race in California is of special importance nationally to both major parties.

The Republicans now hold a 53-47 majority in the Senate, but Democratic challengers are making serious bids for at least a dozen of those seats.

President Reagan has been traveling around the country gathering support for the Republicans campaigning for the Senate.

He will attend a Zschau fund-raiser on Saturday.

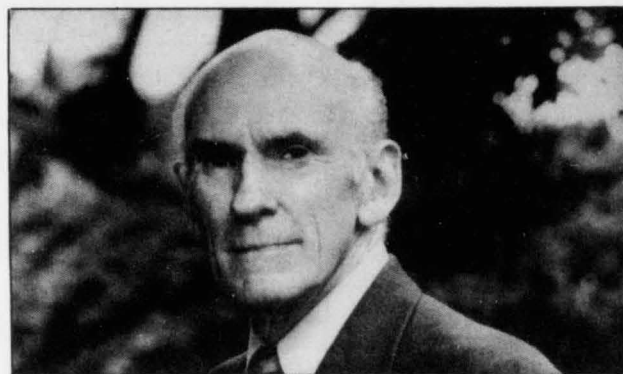
"Whether we keep control of the Senate will mean the difference between two more years of moving forward or two years of stalemate and retrogression," Reagan said at a September fund-raiser.

The other candidates in the race are Breck McKinley, Libertarian Party; Paul Kangas, Peace and Freedom Party; and Edward B. Vallen, American Independent Party.



**ED ZSCHAU**  
Age: 46  
Party: Republican  
Occupation: Congressman, 12th District  
Education: A.B., Princeton; M.B.A., M.S., Ph.D., Stanford  
Marital status: Married, three children

**ALAN CRANSTON**  
Age: 72  
Party: Democratic  
Occupation: U.S. Senator  
Political experience: California state controller  
Education: B.A., Stanford  
Marital status: Married, one child



# Politics holds lifelong interest for Kim Cranston

## Senator's son supervises campaign

By Rob Gibbany

When Kim Cranston was 13 years old, his father, Alan Cranston, took him and his brother to San Francisco to meet then-President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"Just as we were coming in, Johnson and his entourage were coming out," Kim recounted recently with a smile. "My father stepped over and said 'Hi' to the president and introduced my brother and me to him."

"Then the wedge of Secret Service agents around the president continued out, and I was trapped inside the wedge," he said.

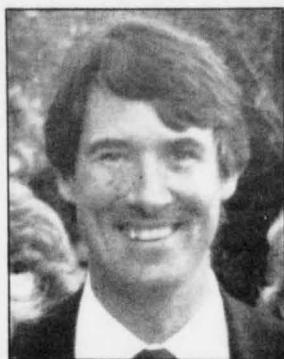
"They went out the door to a limousine . . . I got pushed into the back seat of the car and then Johnson got pushed into the back seat of the car."

"All of a sudden, all these people turned and looked at me."

Experiences like this piqued Cranston's interest in politics at an early age. Now 35, he is the chairman of his father's U.S. Senate re-election campaign against Rep. Ed Zschau, R-Los Altos.

As chairman, he is responsible for everything that happens in the campaign.

"I have to have some sense of what's going on (with) advertising,



**"Having grown up in (politics), I have a very realistic view of what it's all about. I appreciate a great deal . . . the impact he's able to have on people's lives. I have a much greater impact on issues by helping him get re-elected than I could bring off on my own."**

— Kim Cranston

fund raising, field programs, communicating where my dad stands on issues," the younger Cranston said.

"The distinction between the (campaign) manager and myself is the manager is responsible for taking care of things on a day-to-day basis, making sure things get done, and I try to maintain an overview of

things. I try to keep an eye on the forest and the manager is responsible for the trees."

Kim has worked on three of his father's senatorial campaigns in one capacity or another and was assistant national campaign manager in Sen. Cranston's unsuccessful bid for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.

He can't remember a time

when he wasn't involved somehow in politics.

His earliest political memories are of family. In addition to family picnics and camping outings, the Cranstons often spent their weekends politicking.

"In the days when precinct walking was still a fairly significant component of campaigning, our family would go out and spend a weekend or several weekends walking precincts for candidates," said Kim, who was 4 or 5 years old at the time.

Though his father often spent long hours working as California state controller, a job he held from 1958 to 1966, Kim said he never felt left out.

"He was very careful to put

time aside to spend with us so that I didn't feel like he was always gone, and often he took us along on things he was doing," he said.

He has no regrets.

"I enjoyed it, and it was always like that, so I didn't have anything to compare it with. I don't know how it would have been if he hadn't been doing that."

In 1968 when his father was elected to the Senate for the first time, Kim, 17, stayed behind in California to attend UC-Santa Cruz.

But politics was still very much a part of his life.

While at UCSC, he served as student body president. He also worked on voter registration projects in the community.

Since graduating from UCSC in 1975 and obtaining a degree from Hastings law school four years later, Kim has worked as a court clerk, attorney, TV production company executive and business consultant.

But politics has a draw for him, a strong draw, though he isn't sure if he wants someday to follow in his father's footsteps.

"Having grown up in it, I have a very realistic view of what it's all about," Kim said. "I appreciate a great deal what my father is able to accomplish in politics, the impact he's able to have on people's lives."

"At this point in my life, I have a much greater impact on issues by helping him get re-elected than I could bring off on my own."

Whether Kim follows in his father's political footsteps, he obviously admires him a great deal.

"People in general care about people, but he works very hard. He's driven to an extent by his concern about people, his compassion for people and life in general," Kim said.

"I think you see that reflected throughout his career, when he had first returned to this country after being a foreign correspondent in Europe and was involved in trying to help Jews who were fleeing Europe."

"My father, I think he's a very special person."

## Lieutenant Governor

# Foes are no strangers to No. 2 job

By Leonard Hoops

If past lieutenant governor's races have been battles between political nobodies, consider that the main candidates in this year's race have both:

- Previously held the office.
- Held the office under governors of different parties.
- Never failed in their bids to gain the office.

Mike Curb, the man who was elected California's lieutenant governor in 1978, and Leo McCarthy, the incumbent lieutenant governor, are the two candidates. Which one did a better job is the issue.

McCarthy says he has done the better job. He points to the large number of bills he helped push through the Legislature, including bills dealing with senior citizens and toxic waste. He says Mike Curb "wasted his four years in office" and is trying to ride Gov. George Deukmejian's coattails into office.

Curb says McCarthy is taking credit for accomplishments he had little to do with and says he is proud of his four years as lieutenant governor. He says his situation under then-Gov. Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. was so unusual that it hurt his reputation as a politician.

Others, such as John Ballard, an SJSU political science professor, say neither candidate's record is the issue.

"It looks like personality is going to be a big factor this year," Ballard said.



Leo McCarthy

If that's the case, Curb's campaign staff says it will benefit their candidate.

"Curb's personality is definitely an advantage," said Adam Ortega, press director for the Dolphin Group, Curb's campaign advisers. "He's offering the state dynamic leadership."

as lieutenant governor, and that he wants to compare his record with McCarthy's record.

"Is Leo McCarthy so ashamed of his 'do nothing' term of office that he is unwilling to contrast and compare our records?" Curb asked in a news release.

Like his attack on McCarthy's

**'Curb is clutching with great anxiety to Deukmejian's coattails, but I've got the scissors.'**  
—Leo McCarthy

**'Is Leo McCarthy so ashamed of his 'do nothing' term of office that he is unwilling to contrast and compare our records?'**  
—Mike Curb

McCarthy's campaign staff says personality has nothing to do with the race. McCarthy says he wants to make people aware of his and Curb's records as lieutenant governor.

"It's my job to keep comparing our four-year terms," McCarthy said. "Curb spent four years raising pointless controversies while I have legitimate accomplishments."

But Curb says it's McCarthy who has not accomplished anything

record, however, many of Curb's campaign statements have been made through news releases. Curb's lack of public appearances, McCarthy said, is a strategy that will backfire.

"Anytime Curb faces a panel of news reporters he gets stomach cramps," McCarthy said. "I think people can see through that. He doesn't want his record compared."

The controversy surrounding Curb's term as lieutenant governor

is focused on his more than 250 days as acting governor when Brown was out of the state. During that time, Curb signed legislation and made executive appointments which angered state Democrats.

Fred Karger, Curb's campaign manager, said Curb's political reputation was hurt by Brown's frequent out-of-state trips.

"Mike served under unusual circumstances," Karger said. "Brown left him in charge of the state. There were certain things he had to do as acting governor, and not everyone liked it."

The controversy surrounding McCarthy is focused on his opposing views with Gov. George Deukmejian and his support of Rose Bird.

"I should support the governor when he's right," McCarthy said, responding to the charge that he and Deukmejian have opposing views.

McCarthy also said he supports Rose Bird because she is honest, intelligent and dedicated to her job.

Campaign staff members for McCarthy say Curb is trying to win the election on the strength of Deukmejian's candidacy.

"Curb is clutching with great anxiety to Deukmejian's coattails," McCarthy said. "But I've got the scissors."

Curb's campaign staff says McCarthy's political philosophy will result in Curb's election.

"McCarthy's out of step," Karger said. "He's of the old philosophy — bigger government is better. It's not going to work."



Mike Curb

**Curb says good idea is now bad**

By Leonard Hoops

Eight years ago, Mike Curb said having a governor and lieutenant governor from different parties was a good idea. Now the former record producer and his supporters are singing a different tune.

Curb, a Republican, served under Democratic Gov. Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown for four years beginning in 1978. They were four years marked by controversy because of Curb's and Brown's different political philosophies.

"It doesn't work," said Curb's campaign manager, Fred Karger. "The governor and lieutenant governor should think alike. It's healthier to have them from the same party."

Curb is hoping for a healthy showing from Gov. George Deukmejian in this year's election to support that philosophy.

He and Deukmejian have teamed together to form a Republican ticket for the state's top two offices, which Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy calls blatant coattail riding.

Karger, however, says Curb will be only one of many candidates who benefit from Deukmejian's popularity.

"It looks like (Deukmejian) is running very strong," Karger said. "That will help all Republicans."

## McCarthy will only answer to Leo

By Leonard Hoops

Don't call Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy a liberal, moderate or conservative. Given a choice, the 56-year-old Democrat would select answer D on his political test form — none of the above.

"I like to be judged on the basis of issues," he said.

Issues are what McCarthy thinks is his main weapon in this year's lieutenant governor's race between him and a former lieutenant governor, Republican Mike Curb.

Curb, who was elected to the office in 1978, has been the subject of frequent McCarthy attacks during the course of the campaign.

"(Curb) has no personal convictions on any issues," McCarthy said. "I haven't been able to figure out what he stands for."

McCarthy says Curb has flip-flopped on his political stance in every election Curb has been involved in.

"In 1978 he was a moderate Republican," McCarthy said about Curb. "In 1982 he was a tough, conservative Republican. In 1986 he's a confused Republican."

Confusion is the reason McCarthy says he doesn't want to be known as a particular type of Democrat.

"I don't think I can be labeled," he said.

But McCarthy actually does want to be labeled — as someone who has dealt with California's problems while in office.

"Curb will be defeated soundly in this election because he wasted four years, and I used my four years to solve problems," he said.

## Senior citizens look at Lt. Gov. McCarthy as an old friend

By Leonard Hoops

It wasn't a typical campaign rally crowd.

At first, Ruth Wilson, 83, didn't look very enthused about the rally. To her, he was just another politician who came to make campaign promises.

"I'm not too interested in politics," she said, "but I thought I'd check (the rally) out. You think politics are so dirty, but you feel you should find out about it so you can vote."

After Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy

entered the room, however, things changed.

Wilson smiled as McCarthy approached her. Her cheeks glowed as she shook his hand. She, like most everyone else in the previously quiet room, got excited.

Wilson was one of approximately 50 senior citizens who gathered to show their support for McCarthy at the La Posada Housing Center in Santa Cruz.

The La Posada stop is one of several for the Democratic lieutenant governor in his "Seniors for

McCarthy" campaign. McCarthy has traveled with various local and state leaders throughout California in an effort to show the public that he is interested in senior citizens.

"Senior leaders created waves that washed up in Sacramento," McCarthy said.

The waves McCarthy referred to were charges from senior citizen leaders like Mary Wheeler, president of the League of Nursing Home Reform, that nursing home conditions were poor.

"McCarthy did not just talk about nursing home problems," Wheeler said, "he did something about them. His long, hard work in the field has proved his sincerity."

State Sen. Henry Mello, author of the Omnibus Nursing Home Reform Act, said it was McCarthy who brought nursing home problems to his attention.

"The fight (McCarthy) has led for senior citizens is for justice and dignity," Mello said. "He has made lieutenant governor the im-

portant office it should be."

In the 1983 Legislature, McCarthy chaired a nursing home reform committee that helped create the 18-bill "Nursing Home Patients' Protection Act."

"Getting the nursing home reforms signed into law engaged Leo in a two-year fight he wouldn't quit," said Esther Hagler, a 90-year-old Gray Panther and La Posada resident. "He's always been interested in senior citizens — he must like his grandmother."



## Assembly

# Konnyu seat up for grabs

By Steve Pipe

Two new faces are vying for Ernest Konnyu's 22nd Assembly District seat, vacated since Konnyu began his bid for Congress.

Republican Charles W. Quackenbush, Los Altos, and Democrat Brent N. Ventura, Los Gatos, are both seeking their first Assembly seat.

Quackenbush, 32, is running for public office for the first time. Ventura, 32, an attorney, was the youngest mayor of Los Gatos.

The 22nd district includes Los Altos, Cupertino, Sunnyvale and western San Jose.

Other assembly races:

**21st DISTRICT:** Byron D. Sher, Democrat, incumbent; Robert E. Philips, Republican; Tom Grey, Libertarian; Frank DeSio, Peace and Freedom.

**23rd DISTRICT:** John Vasconcellos, Democrat, incumbent; Lynn Knapp, Republican; Kennita Watson, Libertarian; Kerry Dean Williams, Peace and Freedom.

**24th DISTRICT:** Dominic L. Cortese, Democrat, incumbent; Jack Sandoval, Republican; John H. Webster, Libertarian.

**25th DISTRICT:** Rusty Areias, Democrat, incumbent; Ben Gilmore, Republican; Mark Hinkle, Libertarian.

## Other state races

In other state races, only the candidates for controller have waged a high-cost campaign.

Two legislators, Assemblyman Gray Davis, a Democrat, and Sen. Bill Campbell, a Republican, are the major party candidates. Others are Nicholas W. Kudrovzeff, American Independent; Carolyn Treyner, Libertarian; and John Haag, Peace and Freedom.

Other state races:

**SECRETARY OF STATE:** March Fong Eu, Democrat, incumbent; Gloria Garcia, Peace and Freedom; Richard Winger, Libertarian; Theresa "Tena" Detrich, American Independent; and Bruce Nendane, Republican.

**TREASURER:** Jesse M. Unruh, Democrat, incumbent; Merton D. Short, American Independent; Maureen Smith, Peace and Freedom; Ray Cullen, Libertarian.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL:** John Van De Kamp, Democrat, incumbent; Bruce Gleason, Republican; Gary R. Odom, American Independent; Carol L. Newman, Libertarian; Robert J. Evans, Peace and Freedom.

**MEMBER, STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION (District 1):** William M. Bennett, Democrat, incumbent; Toni Novak, Peace and Freedom; Gene Prat, Republican.

## Governor



SJSU students last Tuesday listened to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley in the Student Union Amphitheatre

Ken P. Ruinard



**'I want to see a day when every child can live out his dreams and live the life he wants.'**

— Tom Bradley

**'We live in a state that is strong, prosperous and leading the rest of the country once again.'**

— George Deukmejian



# Local aides lay foundation for statewide campaigns

By Harriet Aceves

When Californians cast their votes in the gubernatorial race between Republican incumbent George Deukmejian and democratic challenger Tom Bradley, they may think about the candidates' polished images.

But it's unlikely they'll consider the backstage blood, sweat and tears of the local campaign coordinators who helped achieve those images.

In Santa Clara County, local coordination means Edward Lozowicki for Deukmejian and Judy De Atley for Bradley.

Lozowicki, a partner in the San Jose law firm Pettit and Martin, has been a volunteer for Deukmejian since 1978. He nows heads the Santa Clara County steering committee.

In 1982, Deukmejian was "very much a dark horse candidate and was not well known, particularly in the Bay Area," Lozowicki said. Though he is confident Deukmejian will win re-election, Lozowicki concedes "Bradley will be competition" in a campaign that is a "horse race."

Unlike her Republican counterpart, De Atley is a paid staff member of the Bradley for Governor campaign committee. She hopes to help Bradley succeed in capturing Silicon Valley in the 1984 gubernatorial election the way he did in 1982.

"Bradley did win this county in the last election, and we're working real hard to carry this county again. That's all I can really be responsible for."

Coordinating efforts pay off when candidates make local appearances. Lozowicki was able to hear Deukmejian speak firsthand at a recent fund-raiser in San Jose.

"We live in a state that is strong, prosperous and leading the rest of the country once again," Deukmejian said. "We are spending more than ever on schools, roads, law enforcement and toxic cleanup — and

we're doing it all without any general tax increases on the people or on business."

De Atley also was successful in bringing her candidate to San Jose recently. This time, though, it was to the SJSU campus, where he appealed to students for their votes and urged them to "never turn back, never give up and never give in" in pursuit of their dreams.

"I want to see a day when every child can live out his dreams and live the life he wants," Bradley said. "I am a living, standing example of someone who has fulfilled his dreams."

For De Atley, campaigning means countless hours at campaign headquarters, meetings, walking precincts and recruiting volunteers.

"I haven't had a day off in almost four months," De Atley said.

She even recruited the help of her two daughters. "They've probably worked more mailings, walked more precincts and taken more phone calls than any of my volunteers," she said.

Like De Atley, Lozowicki doesn't work alone. His steering committee has 60 to 70 members, and he volunteers about 20 hours a week. For him, political participation began while attending Santa Clara University law school, followed by a job as staff member on one of the committees of the State Assembly.

And like Lozowicki, De Atley's first brush with politics came on a college campus, California State University at Fullerton.

When she and her husband moved to Santa Clara County about three years ago, she headed for the local Democratic Information Center and volunteered her time. Within two months, De Atley became interim director. She was promoted to permanent acting director, a position she still holds.

# Public ignorance grounds Bird, groups say

By Anne Gelhaus

The public's ignorance of Supreme Court procedures has enabled foes of Rose Bird to wage a major campaign to oust her, supporters of the state's chief justice agree.

"We use that term with all due respect," said Jim Bickhart, a staff member of The Committee to Conserve the Courts. "People who aren't involved (with the courts) on a regular basis don't necessarily understand how they work."

Bird's supporters believe that this ignorance has allowed anti-Bird groups — such as Crime Victims for Court Reform and Californians to Defeat Rose Bird — to distort the court's record on the death penalty.

"Using violent crime as the lead issue was the thing that turned the campaign (against Bird)," Bickhart said.

The crux of the issue, he said, is whether voters want a justice sys-

(but) to some degree, they're just icing on the cake."

Since the death penalty was reinstated in 1977, the court has affirmed three death sentences and reversed 53. This has led the court's opponents to accuse the three justices of being "soft on crime."

"They've convinced a lot of people," said Pam Jester, California Women Lawyers president. "They latched on to a difficult, emotional cause. Combine difficulty with emotion and you get simplistic answers."

The issue voters should address, Bird's supporters argue, is not whether the chief justice is for or against the death penalty but whether she has upheld the current law, the 1979 Briggs Initiative, to the best of her ability.

"I want them (the justices) basing their decisions on their interpretation of the law," Bickhart

voted twice for a death penalty that hasn't been put into effect."

The reason for the court's high reversal rate, Jester said, is that several provisions of the Briggs Initiative are still open to interpretation. For example, the 1977 law clearly stated that intent to kill had to be proven before a death sentence could be passed. The Briggs Initiative eliminated this requirement in 1979.

But in 1982, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that "intent to kill is a prerequisite to a constitutional death sentence." The Bird court, bound by that decision, interpreted the California law to include such an intent. This led to 14 reversals of the death sentence.

Voters have little knowledge of these types of decisions, Jester said.

"People don't understand the basic separation of powers," she said. "The desire to stay above politics is the only position a judge can take."

Litchenberg agreed that most people don't have a good concept of an independent judiciary. Part of the reason for this, she said, is that media coverage of the campaign has been one-sided.

"The media haven't examined stuff closely for accuracy," Litchenberg said. "People are being given a simple solution, and they're grabbing on to it."

The reasons behind a Supreme Court decision are "very complicated," Litchenberg acknowledged.

"People don't want to hear the whole thing," she said. "Even if the media were giving better coverage, I don't think people would take the time to read it."

Litchenberg referred to a recent article in the San Francisco Chronicle as an example of one-sided coverage. The story, which appeared Sept. 23, stated that Bird's opposition admitted to wrongly blaming the Bird court for overturning the death sentences of 15 killers. These rulings were made by Bird's predecessor, Donald Wright.

"They put it on page six!" Litchenberg complained.

Bickhart labeled the media coverage "50 percent fair and 50 percent anti."

"That drags it over into the negative realm," he said.

Byers agreed that media coverage has been unbalanced but said she believes that the press is more sympathetic to Bird.

"Selective editing eliminates important issues," she said, citing a recent report in which anti-Bird groups state that California has the highest death penalty reversal rate in the country.

Newspapers ignored the report, Byers said.

Jester said media coverage has been skewed against Bird and blamed this on the lack of an organized campaign for the chief justice. She called the amount of money — more than \$5 million — spent by anti-Bird groups "astounding."

"Information is the only way to deal with misinformation," Jester said. "Unfortunately, you have to have access to the media, and that means money."

"You have to be able to reduce your message to 30 or 60 seconds," she added.

Bird did release two 30-second television commercials last August, but they deal only with the concept of an independent judiciary and do not mention the death penalty. Her staff produced the ads for \$250,000 — Bird's only major campaign expenditure.

Bird's commercials are competing with a 10-minute, profes-

sionally produced videotape released jointly by Crime Victims for Court Reform and Californians to Defeat Rose Bird. The videotape features crime victims speaking against the chief justice. A portion of the videotape was reshot and used as a television commercial.

Judges are forbidden by law to discuss specific decisions or personal beliefs with the media, but Litchenberg said she thinks Bird could have campaigned harder and worried less about keeping her reconfirmation out of the political arena.

"Her integrity is admirable but frustrating when you're trying to work on a campaign," she said.

## Crime hits center stage

By Anne Gelhaus

Opponents of the liberal majority on the California Supreme Court believe that replacing them would give Gov. George Deukmejian a court more sympathetic to victims' rights.

But supporters of Justices Rose Bird, Stanley Mosk, Cruz Reynoso and Joseph Grodin say that unseating them would not necessarily have an impact on violent crime. They point out that no criminals have been released as a result of the Bird court's death penalty reversals.

Bird's foes, however, maintain that she is "soft on crime."

The Bird court "has provided so many loopholes, the criminals must be laughing," said Janet Byers, spokeswoman for Crime Victims for Court Reform and Californians To Defeat Rose Bird.

Byers cited a decision by the Bird court making it unconstitutional for defendants' prior records to be used against them unless their past crimes are relevant to the case.

Jim Bickhart, staff member of the Committee to Conserve the Courts, defended the decision. "If someone's going to be tried for the death penalty, it should be for a capital crime, not for a robbery 10 years ago," he said.

Anti-Bird groups have been waging a campaign against Bird, Grodin and Reynoso for three years, using the court's death penalty record as their central issue. Since 1977, the court has reversed 53 of 56 capital cases.

If the three justices are ousted in November and Deukmejian is re-elected, he would appoint judges who are tough on violent crime but conservative on business issues, civil rights and women's issues, Bickhart said.

At present, Deukmejian is not considering anyone for the

chief justice's seat in the event that Bird is not reappointed, said Kevin Brett of the governor's press office.

It is illegal for the governor to name a justice until a vacancy actually occurs, he added.

"To get an idea of the qualities Deukmejian is looking for, study the records of his appointees (Malcolm) Lucas and (Edward) Panelli," Bratt said.

Lucas voted to affirm the death penalty in 13 of 22 cases; Panelli voted to affirm in the single case he heard. The media view both men as conservatives.

Otto Kaus, whom Panelli replaced, voted to affirm in only one of 43 death penalty cases.

Of 56 death penalty cases heard by Bird, not one was affirmed. Grodin affirmed three of 39, and Reynoso one of 44.

Allen Broussard, the only justice not up for reconfirmation, voted to affirm in one of 46 death penalty cases.

Anti-Bird groups believe this record is indicative of her stance on violent crime.

"The death penalty is what the people of California are most upset about," Byers said. "It's been flaunted in their faces that no one's getting the death penalty in this state."

Bickhart said the public has misunderstood the justices' records in death penalty cases. He said the Bird court is strict on the notion that there be a retrial if a judge or an attorney makes a mistake while hearing or trying a case.

"Some people say that if those mistakes wouldn't have changed the outcome (of a case), then it was a harmless error," Bickhart said.

The Bird court maintains that there are no harmless errors, and this interpretation has led to death penalty reversals, he said.

"That isn't going to make crime victims feel any better," Bickhart said. "Not much of this is."



**'Should the judiciary see itself as a purveyor of popular views . . . then (it) will have lost something fundamental to (its) heritage and essential to (its) preservation.'**

— Rose Bird

tem that operates on emotion or one that is governed by law.

"There may not be a rebuttal for that," Bickhart admitted.

Voters will decide Nov. 4 whether to retain Bird and five of the other six justices. Allen Broussard is the only justice not up for reconfirmation.

In this month's Field poll, 55 percent of those surveyed said they would vote against Bird. Only 14 percent were undecided.

Paula Litchenberg, vice president of NOW's San Francisco branch, said she believes these numbers would be different if Bird had begun her campaign earlier. The two major anti-Bird committees have been active for three years, campaigning against the chief justice and Justices Joseph Grodin and Cruz Reynoso. Bird began her campaign in late September.

"I'm not real optimistic," Litchenberg said of Bird's reconfirmation chances. "I think it's more likely that Reynoso and Grodin will be retained."

Brickhart said that individuals and groups have been campaigning against Bird since she was appointed chief justice in 1977.

"The reasons change from one year to the next," he said. "The last three years have been very intense,

said. "If it's a conservative judge, that's fine."

Stanford law Prof. Michael Waldo said he believes that voters should decide against a justice only if they believe that that his or her decisions are legally unsound. Criminal courts are designed to decide against popular opinion in a lot of cases, he added.

Bird has maintained throughout her current campaign that she has decided cases according to the law, not popular opinion.

In her State of the Judiciary address, Bird said: "Should the judiciary see itself as a purveyor of popular views . . . then (it) will have lost something fundamental to (its) heritage and essential to (its) preservation."

Bird has also said that the Briggs Initiative is poorly written and full of loopholes.

Her detractors say she used the same reasoning in the 1978 Amador Valley High School case, when she tried to have Proposition 13 declared unconstitutional.

"She says that about every law with which she disagrees," said Janet Byers, spokeswoman for both Crime Victims for Court Reform and Californians To Defeat Rose Bird. "The public is not the least bit ignorant of the fact that they've



## California Supreme Court

# Justices defend their records

**'As a court of appeals judge I didn't have to deal with the death penalty. If I wasn't prepared to enforce the law at the Supreme Court level I wouldn't have accepted the job.'**



—Cruz Reynoso

### The Death Penalty

- From 1851 to 1967, 502 people were executed in California.
- In 1968 executions were halted by state and federal courts.
- The United States Supreme Court reinstated capital punishment in 1976.
- In 1977 California enacted a death penalty law sponsored by George Deukmejian.
- In 1978 a death penalty initiative sponsored by Senator John Briggs was passed by California voters.
- California now has 201 convicted murderers sitting on Death Row.
- Since 1978 the California Supreme Court has reviewed 61 death penalty cases, overturning 58 and upholding three.
- The death sentences of Stevie Lamar Fields, Robert Alton Harris and Earl Jackson have been confirmed on automatic appeal, but being appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Decisions are now pending on 31 death sentences appealed to the state supreme court.
- Eight overturned cases are pending complete re-trial for both the guilt and penalty phases, and 18 more require re-trial for the penalty phase only.

From Lt. Dave Langerman, San Quentin Prison.

By Sonja Smith

California Supreme Court Justices Cruz Reynoso and Joseph Grodin together with Chief Justice Rose Bird have been targeted by conservatives who say the three have been "soft on crime."

In response to the emotional campaign being waged by groups such as Crime Victims for Court Reform and Citizens for Law and Order, Justices Reynoso and Grodin have scheduled speaking engagements around the state.

Reynoso recently appeared at a small reception at the Park Plaza Hotel in Oakland, hosted by Mayor Lionel Wilson. It was the type of informal appearance he has made this election year.

The gathering of about 20 consisted of judges and workers from Wilson's office. They talked quietly in small groups about the upcoming election until Reynoso appeared.

For the next 90 minutes, he circulated through the room shaking hands, chatting with friends in Spanish and English and answering questions about the state Supreme Court.

A soft-spoken man, Reynoso told the small group that the main issue in the 1986 election is whether the integrity of the Court will be maintained.

"Will the justices of the California Supreme Court continue to be true to their oath of office, to look at the Constitution for federal and state law and apply it to the cases that come before the court?" Reynoso asked.

Reynoso said the justices decide each case based on the word of the law, regardless of whether the person who comes before them "has a lot of political power or not . . . or if the person is rich or poor."

The judge labeled charges that the court is soft on crime "outrageous" and offered statistics to prove his point.

He said the majority of appeals brought before the California Supreme Court by criminal defendants are rejected. Yet, when there is an appeal to the United States Supreme

Court, 90 percent are affirmed.

Calling it "a situation that some people have turned into a political attack on the court," Reynoso said the high rate of reversals in death penalty cases is being interpreted by critics as proof that the three disapprove of capital punishment.

"When I was first appointed to the Supreme Court, I pointed out that as a court of appeals judge I didn't have to deal with the death penalty. If I weren't prepared to enforce the law at the Supreme Court level, I wouldn't have accepted the position," he said.

Reynoso has voted to overturn 47 of the 49 death penalty cases he has reviewed since Governor Jerry Brown appointed him in 1982.

The son of Southern California farm workers, Reynoso, 55, is the first Hispanic to sit on the California Supreme Court. He worked in the citrus orchards of Orange County before entering law school at the University of California at Berkeley. Before his appointment to the state Court of Appeals in 1976, Reynoso was an attorney and law professor.

With the election one week away, Reynoso talked about the possibility of not being reconfirmed.

"I've been proud of the four-and-one-half years I've been on the Supreme Court and proud of my fellow justices. I will look forward with great trepidation if any of us are not confirmed come November."

He expressed concern that he and his embattled colleagues do not have the chance to sit down and talk with the majority of the 11 to 12 million voters in the state.

"All we can do is sit back and do the best we can to be true to the Constitution," he said. "I think that's the type of justice the people of California want."

Justice Grodin also spoke recently at Mission Gardens Restaurant in Fremont be-



**'For those of us who are on the receiving end of the distortion . . . in this campaign, that comes with the territory.'**

—Justice Joseph Grodin

fore about 500 judges and lawyers.

Many of the questions dealt with the death penalty issue. Grodin, 56, expressed amused relief when the last question dealt with possible distortions in the media's coverage of the Supreme Court election.

When asked why the same principles that apply to prohibiting false and misleading advertising couldn't be applied to political messages, Grodin said the answer lies in the First Amendment.

"As frustrating as it is for those of us who are on the receiving end of the distortion, and goodness knows I've received enough of it in this campaign, that comes with the territory."

# Bird not only member of flock up for reconfirmation

By Sonja Smith

In November, voters will cast their ballots to determine whether Chief Justice Rose Bird and Associate Justices Joseph Grodin, Cruz Reynoso, Stanley Mosk, Malcolm Lucas and Edward Panelli will continue to serve on the state Supreme Court.

Justice Allen Broussard, 56, is not up for reconfirmation. His 12-year term ends in 1994.

The California Constitution requires that all Supreme Court jus-

tices be reconfirmed periodically.

This year's election has primarily focused on Chief Justice Bird and Justices Grodin and Reynoso with court opponents waging an extensive statewide battle to oust them.

Although Lucas, 57, and Panelli, 55, the most recent court appointees, have not been marked for defeat by court conservatives, supporters fear they could become casualties.

After receiving his law degree

from University of Southern California, Lucas practiced law with his brother and George Deukmejian.

He was appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court in 1967 by former governor Ronald Reagan. In 1971, President Richard Nixon appointed Lucas to the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles.

Before being appointed to the state Supreme Court by Deukmejian in 1984, he served periodically on the U.S. 9th Circuit of Appeals.

Lucas, a conservative, has a

reputation for handing down tough sentences and taking a narrower view of death penalty defendants than some of his colleagues.

Deukmejian's second appointee, Panelli, was named last year, amid speculation that Deukmejian was packing the court with conservatives.

Panelli graduated from Santa Clara University Law School in 1955.

He was appointed to the Santa Clara County Superior Court in

1972 by former governor Reagan and was presiding judge of the 6th District Court of Appeals in San Jose when he was appointed.

Panelli, a moderate and the first Santa Clara County judge appointed to the high court, has said he has no problem enforcing the death penalty.

Justice Mosk, 74, was appointed in 1964 by former governor Edmond G. Brown Sr. and is considered a liberal.

## Other Local Measures

### Local vote to decide on transit

By Denver Lewellen

Flood control, the transit system and park maintenance funding are some of the local issues voters

will decide on Tuesday.

If passed, Measure A would transfer 1.5 cents of each \$100 of property tax revenues from the Santa Clara County general fund to the county park fund. Twenty percent of those funds would be used to buy property; the rest would go to park development and maintenance.

Measure B would do away with special local elections for the offices of sheriff, district attorney

and county supervisor. Instead of holding annual elections at taxpayers' expense, they would be combined with general elections during even-numbered years.

Measure C will create the positions of three supervising attorneys and one confidential secretary to the County Counsel's office. These positions would help "properly manage the office," said Donald Clark of the County Counsel.

Measure D would keep the Santa Clara County transit system in operation. Planned projects include improved passenger facilities and completion of the Guadalupe Corridor light-rail project.

Measure G would attempt to end the annual threat of flooding in the county by requiring continuous maintenance of waterways.

Perhaps the most controversial of the local propositions is Measure

J. A response to San Jose's \$60 million investment loss two years ago, it would require the mayor to deliver an annual budget message to the City Council.

Measure J is controversial because it would make the San Jose mayor responsible for nominating candidates to the city manager's office. The City Council would then choose from among the nominees.

## 18th Assembly District

# Retiring lawmaker lies low in race for seat

By Amy Yannello

The man who "owned" the 18th Assembly District in northern Santa Clara and southern Alameda counties for eight terms isn't taking a high profile in the campaign for his successor.

"The past cannot and should not control the future," said Assemblyman Alistair McAlister, D-Fremont, who announced in March that he would retire from the Assembly to run for the statewide office of controller, a seat vacated by Kenneth Cory.

McAlister said he won't get too involved in the race for his vacated 18th Assembly District seat.

"My role in the race will be a modest one. I do not believe that an outgoing politician should exert a great deal of influence over a race," McAlister said in a telephone interview.

McAlister has endorsed Del-

aine Eastin, a Democrat and Union City Councilwoman who is running against Republican candidate Leo Mehan, a technical development manager for Pacific Bell.

McAlister believes Eastin will win by a sizeable majority.

"She's a very bright, intelligent woman with great analytical ability," he said. "I think that she will be in the top 15 percent of the Assembly."

Though 376 of 400 McAlister's bills have been signed into law, he has one major complaint about the system in which he has served so long.

"I don't like the partisanship that goes on," McAlister said. "I don't think that Democrats or Republicans have a monopoly on political wisdom."

"Both parties have great wisdom and great stupidity. There's al-

most an arrogance that they (certain politicians) have this divine knowledge granted by God . . . I don't think that's the case."

McAlister said if there were less party affiliation, issues could be dealt with on the basis of their merits and without as much emphasis on the party's stance on the particular issue.

"We need more people who aren't knee-jerk politicians, those whose party isn't the No. 1 concern in their life," McAlister said.

In June, McAlister lost his party's nomination for state controller, coming in third behind fellow Democrats Assemblyman Grey Davis, who won, and Sen. John Garamendi.

"There was only one thing that contributed to my defeat: I was outspent 9-1 by Davis and 4-1 by Garamendi. Davis spent a staggering

\$2.5 million and Garamendi spent about \$1 million. I had \$280,000 to work with," he said.

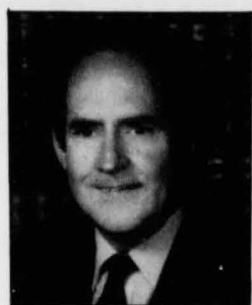
McAlister won't second-guess himself about running when his opponents had so much more money.

"True, I would never run for a statewide office again without at least \$1 million, but if you hold back because you're not sure you will be successful, you'll never do anything," he said.

Although McAlister will retire from his seat Dec. 1, he does not consider his political career to be entirely over.

"In six, eight or 10 years I'd like to run for statewide office again, perhaps for U.S. Senate. But I need to make some money first."

Until that time, McAlister plans to practice law in Sacramento.



**'I don't think that Democrats or Republicans have a monopoly on political wisdom.'**  
—Alistair McAlister

## SJSU Alumni in Politics

# SJSU experiences lead grads to jobs

By Amy Yannello

Fred Silva has made quite a jump from the days when he rode his motor scooter from the SJSU campus to Morgan Hill, where he worked as an intern and received only gas money for his efforts.

Today, as chief fiscal adviser for the president pro-tem of the California Senate, he makes \$74,000 and drives a Volvo.

Silva is one of a cadre of SJSU graduates working in the Legislature. Silva's colleagues include: Renee Franken, State Treasurer's Office; Steve Larson, Senate Budget Committee; Cliff Allenby, Department of Finance; and John Hendrix, Senate Democratic Caucus.

Before graduating from SJSU in 1967, Silva divided his time between classes and volunteer work for the cities of Milpitas and Morgan Hill, working on the reorganization of each city's municipal code.

The city of Morgan Hill's unpaid internship turned into a full-time job after graduation and Silva worked three years as an assistant city administrator before moving to the Legislature in Sacramento.

Silva, 43, spent five years working as a consultant to the Senate Committee on Local Government and has worked for the last five years in his present position with Sen. David Roberti, D-Hollywood.

Silva and his staff analyze proposed legislation and tell senators how to get it funded.

"I suppose what we do can be boiled down to this: We put together an analysis of the options that the members can act upon in a certain situation," Silva said.

Public policy can best be described as the behind-the-scenes of the political world. It is what occurs when the politician, responding either to constituents or the state, comes up with an idea that they want to see become law. Then the consultants evaluate the cost of the proposed bill, its pros and cons, present and long-range effects and report the findings

to the legislator.

Silva has a "creeping incrementalism" philosophy about the often frustrating world of public policy.

"Public policy by nature is incremental," he said. "You get a problem, focus your energies and keep working. Along the way, you're bound to get beat up by one group or another that doesn't agree with your proposal, and a bill fails, but you keep plugging away. Little by little, you do make a difference."

After 15 years, Silva said that he still finds public policy work challenging.

"I like sitting around, thinking about all these issues . . . figuring out how to provide all the services we expect while staying within the spending limit."

Giving advice to SJSU students who are planning to enter the public policy field, Silva suggested making an "intellectual stew."

"Political science and economics should be the main ingredients. Then toss in some shop classes in public administration and a lot of field experience."

Like Silva, John Hendrix also used his experiences at SJSU to springboard into a political career.

Although Hendrix did not think so at the time, his political career began in 1965 when he took the office of SJSU Associated Student Body President.

A graduate student majoring in social science and minoring in English, Hendrix had an active interest in politics but still believed that he would graduate and become a teacher.

After obtaining his master's degree in 1966, Hendrix, waiting to go into the Navy, volunteered to work as campaign headquarters manager in Assemblyman John Vasconcellos' first California Assembly race.

Having served two years in the Navy, Hendrix went to Sacramento where he was hired by the Legislative Analyst's Office. Six months later, Hendrix was hired as the administrative assistant to Sen. Alfred Alquist, D-



San Jose.

From 1977-81, Hendrix worked in the Carter Administration.

Hendrix came back to Sacramento in 1981, taking a position as staff director of the Senate Finance Committee.

In January, he became staff director of the Senate Democratic Caucus. Consisting of 10 people, the caucus performs many functions for the Democratic membership of the Senate including conducting political research on opponents, speech writing, and press work on issues of concern to members.

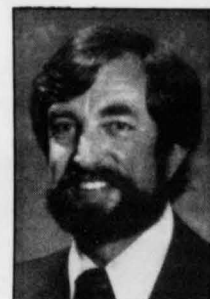
Hendrix said that he appreciates the freedom and mobility his job provides.

"This (type of work) is a crossroad for ideas, interests and ambitions."

"You don't have to go one step at a time 'climbing the corporate ladder' here. If you're quick and able, you can move very quickly. People have a real chance to succeed on the basis of ability."

The pay isn't bad either. Hendrix makes \$75,000 a year, and, like Silva, has made a sizeable jump from his first year in the field when he made \$9,840.

Hendrix said that the frustration comes from "watching a governor who has no re-



**John Hendrix (above) and Fred Silva are both SJSU graduates.**

spect for the Legislature and the judiciary but who has no programs of his own to substitute for the legislative programs that they (the administration) are ignoring."

In addition to having a strong liberal-arts background, Hendrix advised that students develop strong writing skills.

"There are a lot of very bright people here who cannot write their way out of a paper bag," Hendrix said.

"There will always be someone who is smarter than you are. The trick is to have something besides a good academic record."



## 18th Assembly District

## Novices

## Eastin, Mehan vie for Assembly

By Amy Yannello

On March 6, Union City Councilwoman Delaine Eastin received a phone call that changed her life.

"I had just come home from the bank and had told my husband that I had just transferred money from our account and that everything was ready to go. It was our first vacation that would last longer than one week since we were married 14 years ago, and we were very excited," Eastin said.

The call she received was from Mark Stein, chairman of the Alameda County Democratic Central Committee.

"He wanted to know if I was planning to run for Alister's seat, and when I said that I didn't know what he was talking about, he explained that Alister had announced his candidacy for the state controller's office. I didn't know what to think; this was the first I'd heard of it."

Assemblyman Alister McAlister, D-Fremont, has held the 18th district seat for 16 years.

She hung up and immediately called her friend and mentor, Sen. Bill Lockyer, D-San Leandro.

"Bill was on the floor of the Senate, but he had told me that if it were ever an emergency it would be all right to call him on the floor. When he answered, he didn't say 'hello,' he said 'it's true.'"

She filed her candidacy for the 18th District Assembly seat one week later.

The first time Leo Mehan threw his hat into the ring of the 18th Assembly District was in 1984. Facing longtime incumbent McAlister, the 48-year-old Pacific Bell executive received 32.2 percent of the vote. McAlister received 63.4 percent. This might have deterred many a political novice — but not Mehan. He picked up his hat and filed again.

When he ran against McAlister two years ago, "I thought McAlister was ignoring the district," Mehan said. "Although he has a district office, he lives in Sacramento. I felt that the forces up north were having a little too much pull. We were getting the short end of the stick on transportation issues."

Those same reasons still apply, but Mehan believes McAlister's retirement will work to his advantage. "It was quite a surprise, but I feel my chances are greatly improved by his withdrawal."

On Sept. 10, Shereen Miles, representing the California National Organization for Women Political Action Committee, issued a press release stating NOW's official withdrawal of support for Delaine Eastin.

It was not, said Miles, a decision they enjoyed making.

Eastin has come out in opposition to Rose Bird.

"Our position from the beginning has been to depoliticize the issue of retention of the entire court. We didn't mind candidates opposing the justices privately, but we can't support them opposing the justices publicly," she said.

"When we decided to lend our support to Delaine, back in May, she assured us in writing that her 'official position on the confirmation of Chief Justice Rose Bird is neutral.'"

"Unfortunately, she later changed her



Ken P. Ruinard

Leo Mehan, 18th Assembly District candidate, holds up two campaign posters in his second try for the same office

position and we had to withdraw our support," she said.

Under state and federal laws, non-profit organizations, like NOW, cannot take positions on political campaigns. To counter this, the regulations allow these organizations to set up PACs, which, as a separate entity, can endorse and financially contribute to candidates.

While members of the Southern Alameda County chapter of NOW are also disappointed about Eastin's stand on Bird, they have remained very loyal in their support.

"She has a strong background in women's politics. She's articulate and can move people to a greater understanding of women's issues and it's known locally that she is pro-choice and committed to child care — issues of great concern to us," said Jean Busch, coordinator for the Southern Alameda Chapter.

"Having a person who has many of our concerns and beliefs represent us in Sacramento would be history in the making," she said. "We've never had anyone like that in the 18th district."

Throughout the campaign, Mehan has maintained that campaign contributions supplied by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown will tie Eastin too closely to Brown's apron strings, causing her to be little more than a "puppet" for the speaker.

Brown has contributed \$79,000 to Eastin's campaign, while Assembly Minority Leader, Pat Nolan, has contributed \$60,000 to Mehan's campaign.

To counter this charge, Eastin cited her opposition to Rose Bird, whom Brown supports, and her support of the death penalty, which Brown opposes.

"This proves that money does not influence my stands on difficult issues," Eastin said.

The candidates are also bickering over what Eastin claims to be Mehan's "deliberate distortion" of the issues.

In one piece of literature, Mehan points to a 3-2 council vote, in which Eastin was in the majority, approving the construction of an acid purification plant in the city. The literature also stated that the plant, owned by Olin Corp., is to be located near a residential neighborhood that includes a home for senior citizens.

Mehan failed to include that Olin Corp. decided earlier this year against building in Union City. In separate literature, Mehan also stated that he had never run for public office



**'In order to move California ahead once again, some initial costs must be incurred, but the benefits will bear out. You can't make an omelette without breaking any eggs.'**

—Delaine Eastin

prior to this campaign.

Mehan admitted to the factual errors regarding both his previous attempt to gain office and the future of the chemical plant, but said he was not "guilty of distorting the issues." Mehan said that a "miscommunication" with his printer resulted in the "typo" regarding his past run for political office. As for the chemical plant, Mehan said, "the point is she voted for it in the first place."

Mehan and Eastin generally agree on the issues of child care, toxics, transportation and education, but their proposed solutions are quite different.

On child care, Mehan believes that industry should be given tax incentives for private child care to help ease the crunch but thinks that Eastin's idea of state-funded subsidies for both poor- and middle-income families is unnecessary.

Eastin, however, feels that tax incentives will only solve part of the problem.

"More than half of Bay Area women with children under 6 are in the work force," Eastin said. "More than two-thirds of those with children between 6 and 17 years of age have jobs. For them, child care is essential."

Both candidates support the expansion of BART and the Nimitz freeway. While Eastin supports a half-cent gas tax to fund the improvements, Mehan feels that adequate funding could be obtained by eliminating "bad spending programs" such as "bi-lingual education."

The candidates also differ on these issues:

## • TOXICS:

Mehan — "It is my feeling that if people can put chemicals together to make something toxic, there should be a way to reverse that and create a safer handling situation."

Eastin — "The cost of safe use of hazardous materials should be borne by the producers and users of these materials and not by the society at large. We should make sure that the cost of dumping far exceeds the cost of transporting hazardous materials."

## • EDUCATION:

Mehan — "If we concentrate on reducing the number of welfare payments and put the money saved into our classrooms, we could reduce the size and purchase more materials."

Eastin — "In Japan, the average class size is 18. In California, it is more than 30. Public school teachers in California earn clerk-level wages. Better teacher pay will be a critical element in the improvement of our schools. I also support longer school days and longer school years."

Though both say they are fiscal conservatives, each has a different philosophy about the role government should play in initiating change.

"Unlike my opponent, I don't believe that we need to have tax increases for these improvements," Mehan said. "I'm a conservative and I believe in eliminating as much waste in government as possible. Under the new Gann spending limits, we need to look at all of the programs the government has implemented in the past and examine if they are bearing out. If not, let's get rid of the dead wood."

"Despite what my opponent claims, I am not a tax-and-spend politician," Eastin responded. "My record on the council shows that I'm a fiscal conservative. In order to move California ahead once again, some initial costs must be incurred, but the benefits will bear out. You can't make an omelette without breaking any eggs."

## 12th Senate District

# Diversity

## Opposing views stir 12th district race

By Robert Walsh

Democratic state Sen. Dan McCorquodale and Republican challenger Tom Legan are fighting for the "strangest district in the state."

That's how Roy Christman, SJSU political science professor, sees their election-campaign battleground, the 12th Senate District.

"There are minority groups in there, Hispanics, yuppies, downtown problems; it's a district with everything," Christman said. "A candidate who does well in it could do very well in the state itself, because it's a microcosm of the varied interests in California."

The district, which was reapportioned in 1981, is made up of the eastern portion of Santa Clara County and all of Stanislaus County. The two areas could hardly be more different: one is part of fabled Silicon Valley and the other a largely agricultural backwater.

"I see a 30-year swing between Stanislaus County of 1986 and the Santa Clara County of the '50s," said Legan, who is currently a Santa Clara County Supervisor and an executive with Kaiser Cement Corp.

"Over in Stanislaus now, you have a once strictly agricultural community with a widening industrial base. That was very much like what you had in the Santa Clara County of the '50s."

However, McCorquodale sees similarities in the counties.

"The issues aren't all that different," he said. "When I work on transportation in one place, it affects the other. And international trade agreements affect both high-tech industries and agriculture."

Television is one medium the candidates are using to address the disparate voters.

Larry Sheingold, media director for McCorquodale, said that he expected his candidate to sink "about \$200,000" into television advertising. Sheingold said the McCorquodale commercials stress the positive and Legan's stress the negative.

"Legan is a product of the Republican Party's desire to take over control of the Senate, and his advertising reflects that," Sheingold said. "What they don't reflect is who he is, and what he has to offer. Instead, the clear implication is that Dan supports Rose Bird, is against the death penalty and is soft on crime. But the record shows that none of this is true."

Legan's campaign manager, Roman Buhler, said that was "a typical answer of a politician whose record is about to be exposed to the public."

Buhler said he expects the Legan campaign to spend about \$300,000 to \$400,000 in television advertising. He said the Legan commercials are not negative. Rather, they are contrast spots, which compare the two candidates' positions on issues.

"In one of the spots, we call McCorquodale a 'Jerry Brown liberal,'" Buhler said. "Is that negative or positive? After all, he supported Jerry Brown for President of the United States. If he thinks that's negative, then that's his problem."

McCorquodale said his support for Brown stemmed more from a desire to attend the Democratic Convention as a delegate than a strong advocacy of the Brown presidential campaign.

"I wanted to be a delegate, and at that point Jerry Brown was a very popular figure in California," he said. "But his image changed after that, and as it turned out, I

didn't go as a delegate anyway."

Buhler said McCorquodale's political past is more representative than any stand the senator might take during an election campaign.

Therefore, Buhler said, "when we tell the voters about Sen. McCorquodale's past positions, we're giving the voter more pertinent information on the candidate than what he says now, before the election."

McCorquodale objects to his past positions on issues being used out of context.

"It's the greatest number of falsehoods and lies in the piece after piece coming to you in the mail," McCorquodale said. "He (Legan) ignores the good, and instead goes over 25 years of public record and finds any quote that serves his purpose."

Legan countered that he was merely bringing to light stands that McCorquodale had taken in the past, such as supporting Rose Bird and working against Proposition 13.

"This campaign is all about the record," he said. "I've shown you specific pieces of legislation which Mr. McCorquodale has endorsed, and which he now wants to tell you are unimportant."

"I supported Prop. 13, he opposed it. After it was passed, he continued to spend the county into fiscal chaos."

When Proposition 13 passed, McCorquodale held the Santa Clara County supervisor seat which Legan holds today.

While the two candidates hold similar priorities as to what issues are important to the 12th District, their views differ in what to do about them. Both see transportation as a major problem, and agree that more money is needed to solve it. But they disagree about the source of the funds.

"We need an added gas tax of 3 cents per gallon," McCorquodale said. "Two cents would go for the county, and 1 cent to the state to match federal funds for construction."

Legan said the funds should come from revenues already in the state till.

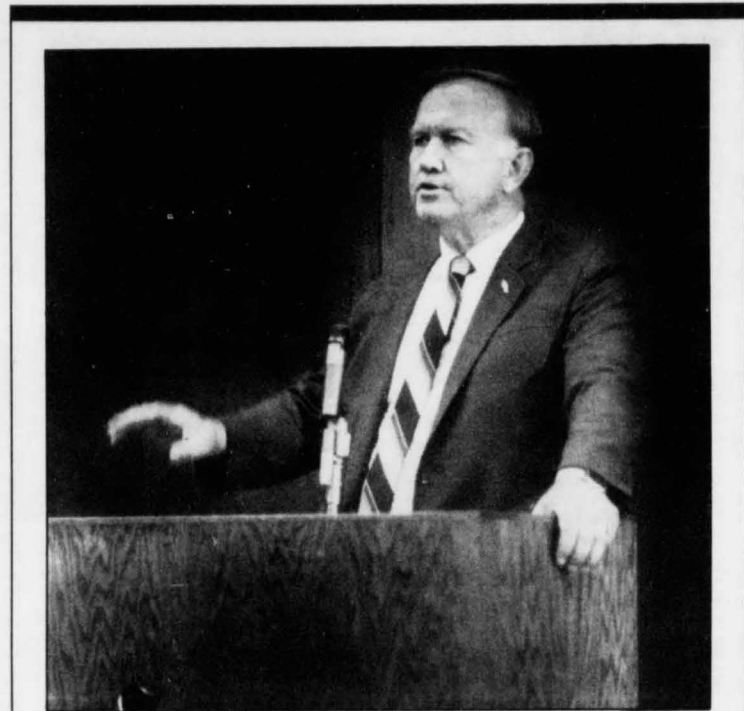
"The \$600 to \$800 million a year in gas sales tax should go to cities and counties for highways and roads," he said.

McCorquodale said the money Legan spoke of "doesn't exist."

"It's another figment of his imagination," he said. "That money's already been spent on transit projects."

Both candidates claim a strong record on law and order.

"I fought for the new main jail in down-



Ken P. Ruinard

**'I have the endorsement of all the law enforcement groups. They've looked at my record and are very satisfied with it.'**

— Dan McCorquodale

town San Jose," Legan said. "I helped to get a 28 percent increase in the sheriff's department's budget."

McCorquodale, in turn, said that his wide support by law enforcement groups proves his tough stance on crime.

"I have the endorsement of all the law enforcement groups," he said. "They've looked at my record and are very satisfied with it."

But Legan argued that McCorquodale enjoys such support not because he is tough on crime, but because the labor movement in the law enforcement community sees a friend of labor in McCorquodale.

"The labor movement is a real problem in law enforcement," he said. "Mr. McCorquodale is strong on employee issues, not law enforcement."

Legan reiterated his support of the death penalty, while McCorquodale stated a qualified endorsement of it.



**'I've shown you specific pieces of legislation which Mr. McCorquodale has endorsed, and which he now wants to tell you are unimportant. I supported Prop. 13, he opposed it. After it was passed, he continued to spend the county into fiscal chaos.'**

— Tom Legan

"I think it's a legitimate expression of ways a society punishes its people," he said. "But that doesn't mean we should stop looking for alternate ways. If the state can take a person's life, it can take anything else you might have. But it isn't the kind of punishment you can draw any conclusions from."

"We can't tell if it works or not," Legan said, "because Rose Bird hasn't let a single sentence be carried out."

Legan said that his opposition to state Chief Justice Rose Bird was important because "it reflects our stance on law and order. I've been consistent in my opposition, and Mr. McCorquodale has not."

McCorquodale previously supported Bird, but said he would now vote against her reconfirmation.

As election day draws closer, the race is nearing a "dead even" point, according to Legan campaign polls. Buhler said McCorquodale's lead had been cut by 60 percent, and though not yet ahead, "we're closing the gap very fast."

Christman said that if the race remains close, McCorquodale could expect substantial financial assistance from Senate President Pro Tem David Roberti, D-Los Angeles. Campaign finance reports show that Roberti, along with other Democrats, has given \$406,414 to McCorquodale.

"McCorquodale will get a lot of aid from Roberti," Christman said, "because he became the state Senate leader through criticizing the previous one, Mills from San Diego, for letting other Democratic incumbents lose their races. If McCorquodale starts to go down, Roberti will hustle up some money, because if these Democratic incumbents lose, Roberti is in trouble."

As of Oct. 16, McCorquodale had raised \$784,690, and Legan had raised \$621,173, making this the most expensive state Senate battle being waged.



## Santa Clara Measure M

# In the cards

## Card room operator gambles that voters will deal him a license to reopen club

By Lisa Stapleton

The struggle between a Santa Clara card room operator and those who want to see card rooms become no more than a chapter in the city's past has resulted in a lawsuit against the city and ballot Measure M.

Both Measure M and the lawsuit aim at reopening Shan Mendoza's card room, formerly known as the Comstock Club.

The club, which operated in the city for 26 years, is at the center of a controversy that pits an established Santa Clara businessman against a community of newer residents and high-tech businesses.

"We have a high-tech, positive community," Councilman David Tobkin said. "We're trying to promote the quality of life. I don't think card rooms have that effect."

"They're open long hours, and they keep people away from their families. People get caught up in gambling and that affects their families, their solvency," Tobkin said. "It's just not something I think Santa Clara wants."

Mendoza, the card room's owner, disagrees, pointing to a long history as a reputable operator.

"They say I'd be hurting the community," he said. "But if I didn't hurt it for 26 years, how could I possibly hurt it now?"

Mendoza also resents local objections to gambling in card rooms in a state that has institutionalized other forms of gambling.

"If you can have bingo and the lottery in the state of California you can have card rooms here," Mendoza said. "People have to have recreation. If you run it right, there's nothing wrong with gambling."

Card rooms charge a fee for the rental of card tables and are permitted by state law, subject to local ordinance. Unlike casinos, the house does not make a profit from the outcome of card games.

The Comstock Club, the last card room in Santa Clara, was to have been dissolved upon the death of Mendoza, leaving the city free of card rooms, according to an agreement reached in 1978. Mendoza is now in his sixties.

But Mendoza was forced to move his card room two years ago because of the construction of a shopping mall at the northwest corner of Winchester and Stevens Creek boulevards, the former site of his club.

As a result of the development, he would have been required to provide more parking facilities than he could afford, Mendoza said.

He then began a search for a new site for his card room, but provoked outrage from neighbors each time he chose another location.

The last site he chose before the council banned all card rooms was at 1400 Martin Ave., where a nightclub is currently located. Mendoza finally got Santa Clara City Council approval, but the council revoked it a week later.

Unable to relocate in the 167-day time limit on his operating license, Mendoza was told by the council that he would not be allowed to reopen. The council then instituted its ban on card rooms in the city.

It was this ban that lead Mendoza to file a claim against Santa Clara. The claim alleges that the city reneged on its promise to allow him to run his business for the rest of his life, causing him great financial hardship. Mendoza has since filed for bankruptcy.

If Measure M fails, and even Mendoza's lawyer believes it will, Mendoza will pursue his claim. But if it passes, and he is allowed to reopen, Mendoza said he probably won't

pursue the lawsuit.

"There wouldn't be any reason to. What would I have to gain?" Mendoza said.

It appeared that Mendoza's battle would be fought solely in the courts until this summer, when the city council voted to place Measure M on the ballot.

Mendoza asked the council in July to allow him to reopen his card room in the hopes that a change in the council's makeup would make it more receptive. Local residents and business people balked.

"We had streams of people coming in here, begging us to, 'Please, at least put it on the ballot and let us vote on it,'" said Santa Clara City Councilwoman Sue Lasher. "They said, 'Please, don't let them do this to us.'"

After a heated political debate between opponents and supporters of card rooms, the

opposition to card rooms, referring to the property she owns near one of the sites he proposed. He said she never should have voted on the issue because of a possible conflict of interest.

He also said one of his competitors has been active in opposing the reopening of card rooms in Santa Clara. In Santa Clara County, there are three registered card rooms currently in operation.

Councilman Vern Deto also disagrees with Tobkin and Lasher.

"They made it into a moral issue and it isn't. It's a business issue," Deto said. "If someone wants to go into a private place and if there's nothing illegal happening, (closing) it would be the same as me closing someone's coffee shop."

bad element, go look at One Step Beyond (the nightclub near where he proposed to put his card room). There's trash and bottles all over there."

One of the central issues in the debate over the card rooms is whether they provide a shelter for criminal activities.

"Certain types of crime increase, depending on the kind of club — particularly bookmaking, loan sharking and prostitution," said San Jose Police Lt. Joe Brockman, who has investigated card clubs in San Jose.

"At the lower-grade houses you get people cheating, people being jumped in parking lots, but in the biggie, clubs you have a different clientele — the compulsive gamblers," Brockman said. "It's the perfect market for bookmaking."



**'It's just not something I think Santa Clara wants.'**

—Dave Tobkin



**'They made it into a moral issue, and it isn't. It's a business issue.'**

—Vern Deto

council voted to place the issue on the ballot.

Councilman Tobkin said the issue has provoked extremely strong opposition from his constituents.

"Never have I gotten a response as strong as this," Tobkin said. "Never have I had people come up to me and ask 'Dave, what can I do to help?' People were offering to walk, to pass petitions, to get information. That's never happened before, not even when we were considering buying the (Marriott's) theme park."

Tobkin opposes cardrooms in Santa Clara, arguing that they don't fit in with Santa Clara's long-term plans for future development.

"You have to look at history," he said. "What the city has been trying to do since the 1950s was to narrow card rooms to zero."

Lasher also opposes reopening card rooms, saying that they conflict with the city's plan to phase them out eventually.

"For the past 20 years, we've been trying to get rid of card rooms," Lasher said. "It's not Mendoza, or any other specific owners. But once we allow one in, we have to allow all of them in and I don't want card rooms in the city," Lasher said.

Lasher's primary concern with the card rooms is with the increased nuisance she claims they may cause. She owns property on both sides a site Mendoza has proposed for his new card room.

"I know what those places are like. You get people sleeping on the streets, people urinating. It's just a nuisance," said Lasher, who said she has lived behind a card room before.

Mendoza claims Lasher is biased in her

"I served almost nine years on the planning commission and we have never had a problem with Shan Mendoza's card room. I felt an obligation to him as a businessman, not as a card room operator, but as a businessman, that if he did not have an adverse impact on the community, he had a right to reopen his card room," Deto added.

While Deto said he isn't sure that he would be in favor of opening up card rooms all over Santa Clara, he said Mendoza is a victim of a bureaucratic entanglement and should be allowed to reopen his establishment.

**'If you can have bingo and the lottery in the state of California you can have card rooms.'**

—Shan Mendoza

Another factor in the council's decision was the opposition of many businesses near one of the sites chosen as a possible site for Mendoza's card room. Located in the heart of a business district, the site on Lafayette Street near Shulman Avenue drew considerable opposition from many of the nearby tenants.

Among those who have written letters to the council are Micromanufacturing, VIP Manufacturing, Pacific Nursery, Helsten Cold Storage and the Custom Tannery Inc.

"They said I'd be bringing in a bad element," Mendoza said. "If you want to see a

Santa Clara Police Chief Donald "Manny" Ferguson agrees that card rooms present difficult problems to law enforcement officials.

"People from outside (Santa Clara), gambling, loan sharking, horse racing, all would make it very difficult for law enforcement agencies to supervise like we did in the old days when there was just one card room with 15 tables," Ferguson said.

Ferguson said he isn't opposed to Mendoza's card room, but to the possible proliferation of card rooms in the city.

"I have almost no problem with Mr. Mendoza's card room, but it's very difficult in a small town, and we are a small town, to do the kind of (undercover) surveillance required," Ferguson said. "You can't do it with a uniformed officer walking in and looking around."

Ascertaining the actual amount of crime in card rooms is difficult, because each club typically has a large security staff that handles matters internally without involving police, said San Jose Police Sgt. Messmer.

Mendoza said a private security force can be highly effective in policing the card rooms.

"I had five guys who took care of things at the place," Mendoza said. "At the first sign of trouble, they'd handle it. They'd make him leave."

Mendoza said his card room license has been denied because of bad publicity given to other card rooms.

"I ran a card room cleaner than most churches," he said. "If you're paying me to spend your money at my card room, I'll be darned if I'm going to let someone cheat you out of it."

## Santa Clara County Sheriff

# Gun permit issue triggers heated debate

By Scott Vigallon

Of the issues surrounding the Santa Clara County sheriff's race, the biggest attention-getter has been Sheriff Robert E. Winter's refusal to release names of people to whom he has given gun permits.

At this printing, Winter has refused to release names belonging to the 157 permits he has issued, despite a 5-2 decision by the state Supreme Court ruling that the media are entitled to them.

The sheriff, who will face Stan Horton, the San Jose assistant police chief, in next Tuesday's election, contends that releasing the names may endanger permit holders.

He is also facing a lawsuit from the Mercury News, which is trying to pry the names loose.

"With the case facing me," Winter said, "my choices are to release the names or furnish information why I should not. This doesn't give me an option. It doesn't give me

middle ground."

Horton, meanwhile, says Winter is hiding something.

"I would suspect he's covering something up," Horton said. "I would suspect there are individuals on the list who have no legitimate reason to have a permit."

SJSU Prof. Anna Kuhl, administration of justice chairwoman, said she is "disappointed" Winter hasn't released the names.

"It raises serious questions in the public's mind about the credibility of Sheriff Winter," Kuhl said.

Winter's problems began in early March when he appeared in a Valco Fashion Park newspaper ad with a woman in handcuffs striking a seductive pose.

This drew the ire of feminists, who accused Winter of sexual exploitation of women through bondage.

On March 6, Winter apologized to a group of women at SJSU, but the apology

didn't go over too well.

Early in the campaign, Horton criticized Winter for giving honorary, real-looking badges to members of the Sheriff's Advisory Board.

Horton charged misuse of the badges, some of which were given to members with criminal records.

"The badges should only be used by, owned by or carried by those who are part of the (sheriff's) office," Horton said.

By mid-August 70 percent of the 335 badges issued were turned in.

Winter and his advisory board came under more scrutiny last month when Horton charged the sheriff with violating the state's political reform law by not publicly reporting money collected and spent by the board.

Horton had a San Francisco law firm support his contention, and the issue is still under review by the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission.

He said Winter has been using the money for political purposes but admitted he had no evidence.

Winter said, "I think it demonstrates his desperation. Here's a guy who's going to pay \$500 to a law firm for a 'maybe.' This is desperate."

The sheriff's main claim against the challenger is that if Horton is elected, San Jose will take over some of the Sheriff Department's patrol duties.

Winter said former San Jose City Councilman Claude Fletcher and current councilwoman Lu Ryden have confirmed this.

Horton call this "extremely ridiculous" and "nothing more than political red her ring."

Winter also claims that Horton, if elected, will retire from his San Jose job, collect retirement benefits from it, thus earning two salaries. Horton said he has no plans to retire.



Ken P. Ruinard

Stan Horton speaks at a debate in Santa Clara

## Horton on the offensive against incumbent Winter

By Scott Vigallon

Make no mistake about it, Stan Horton is a straightforward guy.

As the challenger for the Santa Clara County sheriff's office, Horton, San Jose's assistant police chief, predictably takes the offensive against the incumbent, Robert E. Winter.

The 1956 SJSU grad is quick to point out the alleged deficiencies of Winter's reign — without holding much back.

"With what I know about the sheriff and the present administration, which is very poor," Horton, 55, said, "you have to be on the offensive in terms of bringing the issues to the attention of the people."

A sampling of what Horton wants the people to know about his opponent includes:

Winter's admitting to wiretapping a political opponent, giving real-looking badges to some supporters, refusing to release the names of people he has given gun permits to and appearing in a newspaper ad with a woman in bondage.

Horton said, "The incumbent has an advantage in name recognition. People will know his name because he has been in office for two terms."

"What they don't know are the terrible mistakes he has made and the gross administrative deficiencies that he has brought to the office."

These may be strong statements from somebody who has never run for a political office, but Horton isn't exactly a foreigner to law enforcement administration.

Since 1981, Horton's duties as assistant police chief include overseeing nearly 1,200 workers and being responsible for the department's \$73 million budget.

His administrative career began in 1971 when he was promoted from sergeant to lieutenant. He was named captain in 1975.

The 31-year veteran of the po-

**'He has been given two opportunities to show his abilities to run the Sheriff's Department. He has not done it well.'**

— Stan Horton

lice force acknowledged his lack of political experience but said he has adapted.

"In an area where you're completely without experience," Horton said, "you must learn very quickly. And that's what happened to me."

According to Horton's boss, San Jose Police Chief Joseph McNamara, political inexperience will actually help the challenger.

"It's a real plus because people know he's not a politician. He's an honest, straightforward guy they can believe in," McNamara said.

Horton said he began thinking about running for sheriff in the spring of 1984. He analyzed the pros and cons, while talking to people who either encouraged him or discouraged him.

But, he said, "The choice was really my own."

So, what was the deciding factor?

"I talked to a lot of the deputies who worked on the inside, and that really helped me verify that change was necessary," Horton said.

With the help of sheriff's Sgt.

Armand Tiano in the June primary, Horton forced Winter into their run-off election next Tuesday.

Winter received 48.2 percent of the vote, Horton 32.3 percent and Tiano, the third candidate, 19.5 percent. Winter, a two-term incumbent, needed more than 50 percent to avoid a runoff.

In late July, Tiano threw his support to Horton.

"He (Horton) will put us on the track to fiscal responsibility and sound management," Tiano said. "We haven't had that under Sheriff Winter. There will be more strength in leadership."

Along with Tiano's support came Tiano's supporters. But it wasn't easy.

"A lot of them were compelled to back Bob," Tiano said. "Some like to stay with the winner. A lot questioned whether or not Stan would be a puppet to San Jose."

"Some discussed this with me, and I've been able to show that this wasn't the case. Some heard Stan speak and were convinced."

McNamara needed no convincing.

"Stan can be the kind of sheriff to boost morale in the Sheriff's Department, and in turn, give better service to the county," McNamara said.

All the while, Horton maintains confidence in his abilities and doubt in Winter's.

Horton said, "He has been given two opportunities to show his abilities to run the Sheriff's Department. He has not done it well."

"I think now is the time to change because there's no reason to believe his style and his ineffective administration are going to change in the next four years."



## Santa Clara County Sheriff

# The 'folks' confident in Winter

By Scott Vigallon

When addressing a crowd, Robert E. Winter refers to his audience not as "people" or "ladies and gentlemen," but as "folks."

It's his likable personality that draws most "folks" to him.

It's also his job performance that keeps "folks" confident in him, according to the Santa Clara County sheriff.

"When I took office (in 1978)," Winter, 55, said, "I did so with 16 other sheriffs throughout California, and I was acquainted with sheriffs outside the state. Some of them didn't get re-elected. The reason was they took their jobs for granted or they did their jobs inappropriately."

"There's an underlying wisdom among the electorate that realizes when a sheriff is doing a good job and when he isn't. And when he isn't, I think they'll turn him out."

Stan Horton, Winter's challenger in next Tuesday's election, sure would like to see the two-term incumbent turned out. Horton, San Jose's assistant police chief, is one of those "folks" who won't criticize Winter's personality, but he certainly will take exception with the sheriff's job performance.

"He's a very personable fellow," Horton said. "I'm reasonably sure he's well-meaning. I just believe he's at an administrative level that is well beyond his capabilities."

Like Horton, Winter won't personally attack his opponent, but the 1973 SJSU grad didn't have much positive to say about Horton's hard-hitting campaign.

"I think he's getting some bad advice from various directions," Winter said. "I don't think that Stan is running his campaign. . . He's making mistakes along the way."

Since the beginning of the campaign, Winter has said that if Horton is elected, the San Jose Police Department will take over patrol duties in unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. These areas are currently patrolled by the Sheriff's Department.

"If you've got a sheriff who is willing to go along with the game," Winter said, "then I would think the people of the unincorporated areas will see a different police agency. If you see a sheriff who is going to stand up for his constituents, it will stay the same."

One person who agrees with this is state Sen. Alfred E. Alquist, D-San Jose. Alquist, who has endorsed Winter, is satisfied with the sheriff's job performance.

"I think Bob Winter has done an outstanding job under most difficult circumstances," Alquist said. "The problems he



Ken P. Ruinard

Sheriff Robert E. Winter would like to keep his office for another four years

faces go far beyond budgetary decisions. These aren't just problems unique to Santa Clara County, but are nationwide."

According to Winter's campaign manager, Betsy Bryant, the sheriff's primary concern is public safety.

"He has the ability to set priorities that still have sound fiscal responsibility," said Bryant, who has worked for Winter the past five years. "He combines this with having the public safety as his No. 1 concern. He has always kept that (public safety) as his top priority."

Winning next Tuesday's election is one of Winter's top priorities now. That's because he has some unfinished business to take care of.

First, he'd like to make a smooth transition to the new county jail, which is being built next to the current one.

Secondly, he wants to provide more supervision within the middle ranks of the Sheriff's Department.

"They (the officers) are not getting the direction on the streets, in the jails or in the courts," Winter said. "They're left very often to their own devices, and we expect them to perform at a level that sometimes they're not really prepared to do."

"I need more sergeants, and I need more lieutenants."

He also needs more votes than Horton. To help ensure this, Winter will continue campaigning, while at the same time, running the day-to-day affairs of the Sheriff's Department.

Horton, meanwhile, has taken a leave of absence from his job.

Aside from campaigning and working, Winter is involved in many organizations related to his work.

He is founder and director of the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Youth Foundation, a member of the Attorney General's Commission on Narcotics and the National Sheriff's Association's Fear of Crime Committee task force, and is past president of the California State Sheriff's Association.

Winter said he is proud of his work as sheriff but somewhat ambiguous about his performance as a politician.

"People apply different versions of the word (politician) to different people," he said.

Bryant explained. "Bob has some politicians upset with him. He has tremendous support from the citizens, so he is not a 'back-room' politician. . . You can't cut a deal with him."

## Sheriff's candidates receive help from students

By Scott Vigallon

SJSU's influence in the Santa Clara County sheriff's race is quite evident — and not just because the two candidates are former Spartans.

Seven current SJSU students are gaining experience working on the campaigns of Sheriff Robert E. Winter, who graduated from SJSU in 1973, and his challenger, Stan Horton, San Jose assistant police chief, who graduated from SJSU in 1956.

Two of those students, Dallas Boggs and Mike McCarthy, are interning through the Political Science Department, while five others are working at least three hours a week as part of their Political Campaigns class.

Boggs and McCarthy chose different candidates to work for (Boggs chose Winter and McCarthy, Horton), and their opposite viewpoints reflect those of their candidates. But, interestingly, the two have one thing in common: neither is a political science major.

They just enjoy what they're doing.

"It's been a very positive experience," said Boggs, a graduate student in public administration. "I've enjoyed the people I've met and the positive feedback I've been getting."

McCarthy, a senior journalism major, said, "It has exceeded the expectations I had. I think it will open a lot of doors when I graduate."

Both put in at least 15 hours a week, and they do more than just lick and stuff envelopes.

Boggs carries the unofficial title of "weekend office manager." His duties include coordinating volunteer activities, such as sign-posting and walking precincts, organizing fund-raisers and helping with mailings.

Among McCarthy's duties are doing precinct analyses and helping coordinate press conferences.

Choosing which camp to join was no problem for either student.

Boggs worked on Winter's first re-election campaign in 1982 but was "not as deeply involved."

"I've always felt comfortable in supporting Sheriff Winter," Boggs said. "I would have difficulties in supporting some other candidates."

McCarthy, who said he has political aspirations, wanted to work in a countywide race.

"I did some research," McCarthy said, "and I found myself agreeing with Stan. I knew he was the underdog and needed volunteers."

Other volunteers from Prof. Terry Christensen's campaigns class working for Horton are Michelle Bertolone, Curtis Costanza, Ramona Sasamoto and Kim Wood. Denis Morrisey is Winter's other SJSU volunteer.

Like most loyal workers, Boggs and McCarthy have confidence in their candidates.

"This campaign is moving in the right direction, and I think Bob Winter will be sheriff again," Boggs said.

Said McCarthy, "Stan is going to win. . . He has been mounting a good campaign, and people realize he has the know-how to be sheriff."

**'When I took office (in 1978), I did so with 16 other sheriffs throughout California, and I was acquainted with sheriffs outside the state. Some of them didn't get re-elected. The reason was they took their jobs for granted or they did their jobs inappropriately.'**

— Robert E. Winter

## Decisions '86 Staff

# J-school seniors put their learning to reporting test

**Decisions '86** is a special project of San Jose State University's Journalism 160 — Advanced Reporting class. **Decisions '86** is focused on state and local political campaigns aimed at the Nov. 4 election. Students working on the project are senior journalism majors and have either served on the *Spartan Daily*, the San Jose State student newspaper, or *Summertime*, the San Jose State summer paper.



**Michael Di Marco** has served as a reporter and as editor-in-chief of the *Spartan Daily*. He worked as a reporter, news editor and editor at *La Voz*, the De Anza College paper.



**Anne Gelhaus** is free-lancing for *Metro*, a San Jose newspaper. She served as a reporter and entertainment editor for the *Spartan Daily*, and as a reporter for the *Independent*, a former SJSU newspaper.



**Steve Pipe** is a part-time reporter for the *Los Gatos Times-Observer*, where he interned during the summer.



**Scott Vigallon** is working for the San Jose Mercury News as a sports reporter and news clerk while completing his degree. He has interned at the Peninsula Times Tribune and was *Spartan Daily* sports editor.



**Amy Yannello** has interned at the Peninsula Times Tribune and was a general assignment reporter for the Intermountain News. She completed the Sears Congressional Internship in Washington, D.C.



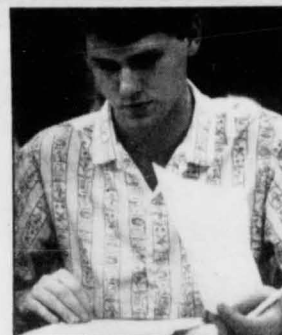
**Scott Van Camp** is free-lancing for the San Jose Mercury News. He was an editorial assistant at Touchdown Publications, which produces football programs.



**Harriet E. Aceves** is working as editorial assistant for the San Jose Hospital public relations department while finishing her degree. She has free-lanced for the Corporate Times in Silicon Valley.



**Leonard Hoops** is working as an editor for a Santa Clara County investigation firm while completing his degree. He served one year on the *Spartan Daily* as a reporter and as assistant forum editor.



**Denver Lewellen** is a double major in journalism and anthropology who has interned as an associate producer at TV station KICU in San Jose.



**Lisa Stapleton** has a B.A. in math and physics from University of California at Berkeley and is working as a programmer.



**Uria Hill** has worked for the San Jose State sports information department. She worked as a reporter for the *Spartan Daily*.

## Editors



**Tracey Kaplan** is a master's degree candidate working as an intern in the San Francisco bureau of the Los Angeles Times. She interned with the Times in Los Angeles for 12 weeks this past summer.



**Patricia J. Pane** has interned for the Peninsula Times Tribune. She has served as a reporter and editorial page editor for the *Spartan Daily*.

## Photographer



**Sonja D. Smith** has worked on *Summertime*. She came to California from Idaho after graduation from high school in 1980.



**Ken P. Ruinard** is a photojournalism student who is a photographer for the San Jose State Office of News and Publications. He was a *Spartan Daily* photographer.



**Robert Walsh** is interning with IBM. He has served as a reporter for the *Spartan Daily*.



**Herb Muktarian** has interned at the Turlock Journal. He served as a reporter and as city editor for the *Spartan Daily*. He also worked as news editor, editor and editorial page editor for the Foothill College Sentinel.